

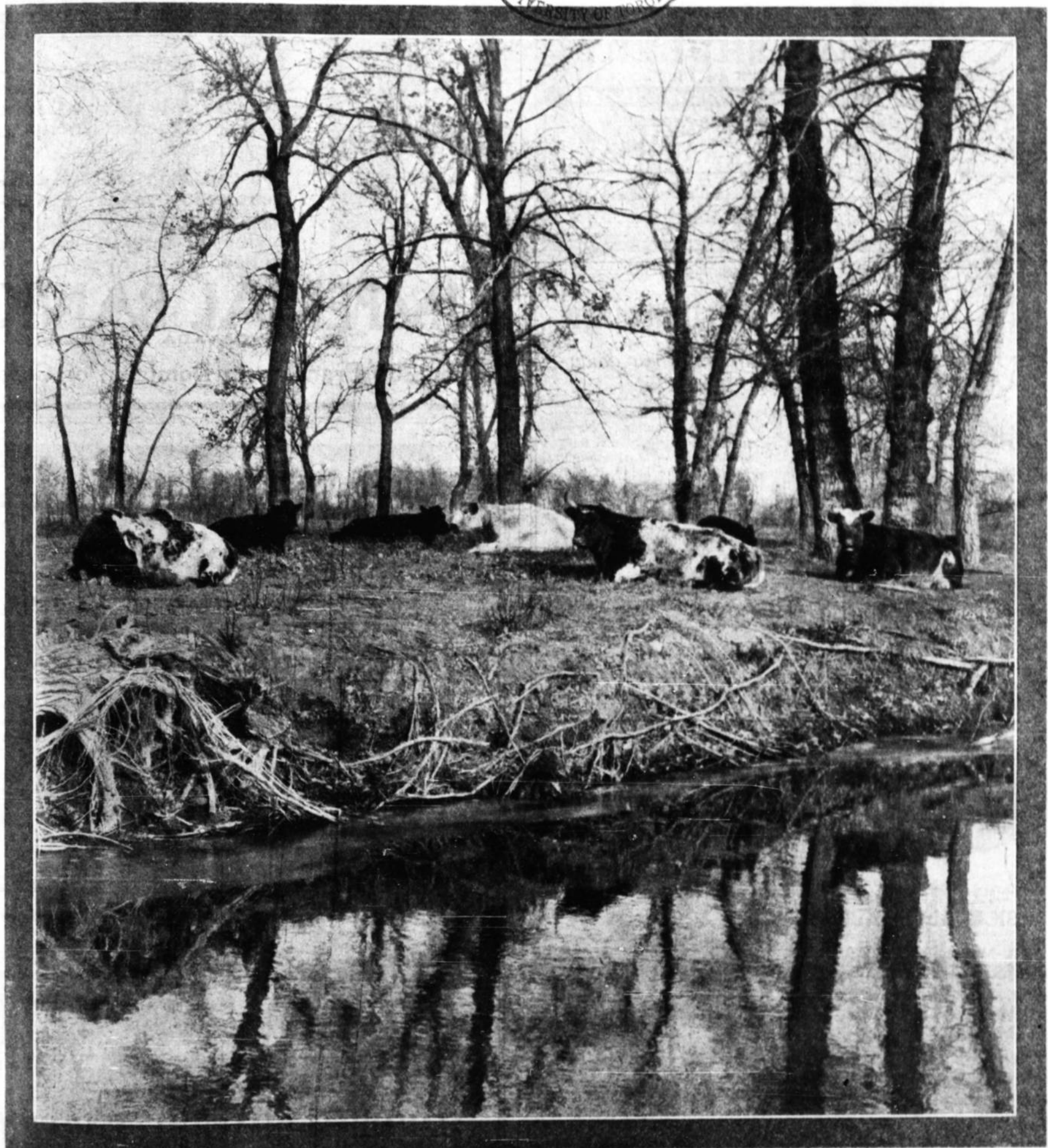
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



November 7, 1923



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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI.

November 7, 1923

No. 45



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Three Trench Silos

"The articles which were published in your Silo Number (March, 1922) alone in my district caused no less than three farmers to dig trench silos and plant sunflowers enough to fill same, from which excellent results were secured during the past winter in the feeding of stock," is what an Alberta subscriber writes.

Better Than any Book

A Manitoba woman reader writes us: "For some years we had been trying to follow the advice 'cull your flock.' I bought a book on poultry raising hoping to find out how, but it never mentioned it. Last summer I read an article by Prof. Herner, in The Guide on Culling the Flock. As I was only getting about 15 eggs a day from 50 hens, I read Mr Herner's article three times then went to the henhouse. Out of 50 hens I just left 18 in the laying pen. I did not find even one egg in the other pen next day, so they went to market as soon as possible."

This is Our Aim

"Before we subscribed for The Guide," says one of Saskatchewan readers, "we were farming along just like every one else in our neighborhood, not taking any great interest and barely making a living. But although we haven't had The Guide very long the change in our farm is remarkable. For instance, dairying, we always milked a few cows to help along with expenses, but we never made a great deal, but now through the information received through your paper, we are learning more about the feeding, caring and breeding and are making out very well with those we have, and are planning to get full blooded stock."

"Our chickens never layed in the winter, but this winter we cared for them according to the information from your paper and our chickens layed all winter through except three weeks during the coldest weather."

Guide Built His Silo

"I built a silo last fall and I got a better silo than my neighbors by following The Guide's instructions."—Manitoba Farmer.

Never Thought About It

"In the issue of The Guide, February 7, 1923, is an article by Norman M. Ross, Dominion Forestry Farm, Indian Head, entitled, Why Not a Wind Break, which attracted my attention and started me to thinking on that line. I have the best natural wind break that could possibly be grown, but had not thought of it in that light, as I had just figured it so much clearing to be done and was clearing it off indiscriminately. By a little planning I can have my feed lot and garden sheltered on all four sides by a natural belt of young spruce 20 to 30 feet high, also a belt of the same across my entire farm and shelter for my buildings of a mixture of young spruce and poplar, also Balm, in fact with a little planning it can make my farm almost a paradise on earth with very little cost of money or land."—Alberta Reader.

A Silo Text Book

"The articles of most value to me were those in your Silo Number, a year ago," writes a Saskatchewan farmer. "Like so many hitherto straight grain farmers, I had only vague ideas of many subjects in connection with the new era of mixed farming. This silo number discussed

To Make Money in 1924

It Is Time to Lay Plans NOW

Most farmers are already beginning to give thought to plans for increasing their income in 1924. There is just as much profit in the planning as there is in the work. The time to start planning for 1924 is just as soon as the 1923 crop is harvested and taken care of.

More farmers will start out on some new side line in 1924 than ever before. It may be corn, sunflowers or sweet clover; it may be dairying, steer feeding or poultry; it may be the organization of a community seed centre, breeding club or co-operative shipping ring, or it may be tree planting, fruit growing or bee-keeping, or any one of a dozen other developments taking place in agriculture. All of these have proven profitable and helpful when wisely handled.

If the average farmer and his wife could have an opportunity to talk with a score or so of other farmers and their wives who have made a success in one or more of these lines, it would help them wonderfully in making their new plans. In fact it would be worth a great deal of money to get such experience, but in most cases time, cost and distance prevent. Here is where The Grain Growers' Guide has stepped into the gap. The editorial staff of The Guide has been travelling over the country and seeking this kind of information, especially for the benefit of Guide readers. Scores of stories of actual experiences will be published in The Guide in the next few months. They will contain information worth many thousands of dollars to Guide readers. It is no exaggeration to say that every single farm home into which The Guide enters can glean information from these articles during the winter that will be worth many dollars in the farm income for 1924. On this page we publish extracts from a few out of many letters received last spring, telling how they found money-making information in The Guide.

It is a great help to The Guide editorial staff to know in what way the information published is turned to practical use on the farm. For that reason we are offering prizes for the best letters received from Guide readers, men or women, before November 30, on the subject of the most valuable information they have found in The Guide during the past year or two, to make their homes more comfortable or farming more profitable. If possible we would like to know the name of the article or articles that were helpful, and when they were published. For the best letter received we will pay \$8.00, for the second best \$5.00, for the third best \$2.00. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

that phase so fully that I have used it for a text book and reference book ever since, with such good effect that I designed and built the semi-trench silo pictured in your issue devoted to Dairying, and in raising silage crops to fill it gained so much experience that at the recent founding of the Corn Growers' Association, I was made director for this district."

Revolving Flour Barrel

"The revolving flour barrel on the page, Useful Ideas for the Family, is a boon to a housewife without a cabinet or flour bin, as I can testify from experience," writes a Manitoba farmer's wife.

Made Money Through Guide

"Articles on Corn Growing, Ensilage and Silos, my husband says have proved of the most real value to him, the past year. As an experiment last spring he planted 30 acres of summerfallow with corn. It yielded well, and solved the winter food problem for ten milch cows. As a result, he will continue corn growing. Silo topics he followed closely and has studied out the exact type he

intends to build this year, which will best meet his requirements.

"The articles on Home Cured Meats, Pickling, Conserves, and Preserves, always prove of real value to me. Years ago I did not think of canning the surplus green vegetables, such as corn, peas and beans, but when I read of how to do it, and of others doing it I got busy. Early in the spring we cured our pork for summer consumption. We canned the best parts of the tender beef, so with chicken. When we wanted it, we got our meat supply on hot summer days in the cellar, in place of driving to town for meat as sometimes formerly we had to do when harvesters or threshers came along. This method too, kept down the butcher's bill. We canned corn, beans, tomatoes, peas. We pickled tomatoes, cucumbers and beets, till we didn't care to pickle any more, but Jack Frost could not touch them. We knew what we were eating and our grocery bill grew smaller."

"Prof. Herner's articles alone, are worth the price of The Guide. In the past when we depended on wheat as our main crop, I might not have said this, but we have found out, to make the farm a success, we must go into

mixed farming and we must make our poultry pay.

"Two years ago last February I met a friend of mine delivering fresh eggs at 45 cents a dozen. 'How do your hens manage to lay so many eggs in this month?' I said. 'Do you ever read Prof. Herner's articles in The Guide?' she replied. 'I follow them closely. I got good prices for my early eggs and have the majority of my chicks hatched by Easter.' I have seen the same lady get a dollar each for dressed chicken in August. Hereafter I watched for Herner's articles."—Saskatchewan Farm Woman.

A Word From Montana

"I am going to try and tell you how we appreciate The Guide at our house," says Mrs. Potter, of Montana. "It has been a great help to us. My husband has made a hot bed by your instructions, and it is certainly the best around here. We used radishes and lettuce by April 18. He also followed your method of wintering cattle. The cattle came out better than they ever did."

"We cannot grow corn where we live, and I am very glad of your article on corn growing in the February 21 number of The Guide, by Gordon McLaren. I am planning very much on some corn this year."

"The sewing has helped me more than you can realize. The crops here have been poor for many years, the women have to use their clothes just as much as they can, and by following your directions for making a suit into a dress I have a real pretty dress out of a suit that was out of style. I have also made my girls the cutest little hats, made one for my neighbor girl and got a dollar for it, and am now making one for myself. I appreciate the patterns very much."

Real Home Building

"I have enjoyed your articles in The Guide on Horticulture more than anything else in recent months," says a subscriber from Vegreville, Alta, "and I have an idea that great benefit will come from these, as there already seems to be an awakening as to the pleasure and profit that can be derived from these necessities, and they are no doubt necessary if we want to really enjoy living on the land."

"I have done considerable travelling around recently and it seemed to me that the only ones who are really enjoying life on the farm, and are contented, are those who are interested in such things as growing vegetables, fruit and flowers, and I find that those who make the remark that 'it does not pay to try to grow small fruit, etc.,' are almost invariably dissatisfied with their lot, and always seem to see much better prospects somewhere else, and are either trying to sell out or else trying to grow as much grain as possible in the hopes of making a killing in some way so they may be able to get away to the land of their dreams, whereas, if they would get interested in some of these things that make for contentment, and try to make the best of it where they are they would not only be happier themselves, but other people around them would also be happier."

"We always try to have a nice lot of flowers each season, and the folks rarely miss a Sunday that they do not take a lot of them to church and after services are over they enjoy giving them around to friends, which is worth more than all it costs to care for them to anyone who has a heart."—An Alberta Subscriber.

NABOB

VACUUM PACKED
COFFEE

FRESH from the roaster
no matter where you buy it.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., LTD



It's hard to see the crab apples on this tree but they are there just the same. Mr. Glambek, of Milo, who had two trees of standard apples and several of crabs in fruit this year, says: "While laying no claim to be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, from my own personal experience I see the day coming in most districts of southern Alberta, when practically every farm will be surrounded by a grove of shade trees, and inside the shelter belt the farmer will grow his own small fruit, and plums and apples."

Bracken Announces Saving

Government estimates, passed at the last session of the legislature, have been under-expended by \$650,000 according to an official statement made recently by Premier John Bracken, at Winnipeg.

For the first time in several years the department of the attorney-general has operated without a special warrant to meet over-expenditures incurred in the administration of justice, and shows a surplus of more than \$100,000.

Despite the savings effected in the estimates, it is understood the expenditures will exceed revenue by approximately \$1,000,000 for the current fiscal year, ending August 31.

The statement issued by the premier follows:

"At the conclusion of the government's first fiscal year the expenditures are found to be approximately two-thirds of a million dollars less than the amount voted by the legislature.

"From preliminary figures now available, but which are subject to some revision, it would appear that a saving of about \$650,000 has been made.

"The larger departments, including public works, treasury, attorney-general's and education, are within their appropriations by considerably over \$100,000 each, and each of the other departments is well within the amount voted by the legislature, with the exception of the item including the cost of the liquor referendum, which is slightly in excess of the estimated amount.

"This result is naturally very gratifying to the government, which from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year has been economizing in every possible way, having due regard to the necessity of safeguarding the public service against any serious impairment of efficiency.

"This result has been accomplished through the hearty co-operation of all departments."



An Educated Porker
(Contributed by J. A. Burns, Hesketh, Alta.)

Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to
Overcome Trouble Caused by Ferment-
ing Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full-bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation, and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Eruption On Face, Itched
and Burned. Lost Rest.

"A small, sore eruption broke out on the side of my face and kept spreading until it was the size of a quarter. It was rough and scaly, and at times I was most crazy with the itching and burning. I lost my rest at night, and my face was terrible to see.

"I tried different remedies without any benefit. A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Eleanor Beekman, Springdale, Mont., Jan. 19, 1922.

Rely on Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum to care for your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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TORONTO

The First Annual Saskatchewan Provincial Corn Show

WILL BE HELD AT

Maple Creek, Sask.

November 14 and 15, 1923

Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, has consented to officially open the show at 2 p.m., Wednesday, November 14, 1923.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. C. A. Hamilton will be the chief speakers for the Agricultural Rally, Thursday Evening, November 15.

For Prize List and full particulars write G. S. Herringer, Secy.

**Saskatchewan Corn Growers'
Association**

Maple Creek

Sask.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 7, 1923

Andrew Bonar Law

The death of Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law, last week, after a lingering and painful illness, borne with conspicuous fortitude and patience, removes from British public life a man who possessed the qualities of character that are especially needful in trying times. His outlook was conservative and his methods cautious, but he brought to his public duties a fund of successful business experience, a desire to serve the public interest, an urbanity of manner and an attachment to principle that raised him high in the estimation of the House of Commons, and brought early in his political career the responsibilities of ministerial duties.

Born in New Brunswick, in 1858, and going to Scotland when a boy, he entered commercial life after finishing his education in Glasgow. His capacity for business earned him a comfortable competence, and in 1900 he entered parliament where he took up vigorously the cause of protection and imperial preference, and so impressed Mr. Balfour, that in 1902 he took him into the cabinet as parliamentary secretary of the board of trade. When Chamberlain, in 1903, commenced his tariff reform movement, Bonar Law threw himself into the campaign with vigor and resolution, taking a stand at that time far ahead of the bulk of his party, which was timorous of interfering with the established fiscal policy of the country. In 1906 his strong advocacy of tariff reform lost him his seat, but he found another, and in 1911 he succeeded Mr. Balfour as leader of the Conservative party. He was strongly opposed to Home Rule, and, indeed, he stood by the side of Sir Edward Carson in urging Ulster to resist, to the distress of many of his supporters.

Despite the bitter strife over that question and his deep attachment to the Conservative tradition, when the war broke out he immediately put controversy aside and ranged his party solidly behind the Asquith government, agreeing readily in 1915 to the formation of the coalition government. In 1916 he gave unswerving support to Lloyd George as against Asquith for a small body to have supreme control of the conduct of the war, and although called by the King to form a government when both Asquith and Lloyd George resigned, he preferred that Lloyd George should take the premiership, and he carried his party, which was somewhat reluctant to forget the pre-war Lloyd George, with him. Under Lloyd George he became chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. Budgeting for the war was an exceedingly onerous task, but Bonar Law managed it with tact and ability, in fact his tact drew from one of his colleagues the comment that as a war chancellor he was "too amiable."

After the elections of 1918 he was succeeded as chancellor of the exchequer by Austen Chamberlain, but he remained leader of the House of Commons. In 1921 his health broke down and he resigned his ministerial duties but not his seat. He took a rest and recovered sufficiently to return to political life becoming prime minister in October, 1922, after the Conservatives had served notice that they would no longer support Lloyd George and the coalition. His health gave way again and in May he resigned the premiership, leaving the House of Commons never to return to it.

The stress and strain of war and the sacrifices made by the people in a common

cause did much to soften political feelings in Britain, and Bonar Law, the strong opponent of Home Rule, came to be one of the conciliators who helped to found the Irish Free State. Working co-operatively in politics is a good way to soften hard convictions, and Bonar Law co-operated wholeheartedly and effectively, as Mr. Lloyd George testifies. He gave magnificent service to his country during the war and the terrific strain of those years, together with the loss of two sons in the war, must have contributed materially to the progress of the disease to which he succumbed. He may be classed as one of the victims of the war, and his burial in Westminster Abbey, among Britain's illustrious dead, is a fitting public recognition of his great service to his country.

Britain and Protection

The definite adherence to the principle of tariff protection voiced by Premier Baldwin in public addresses recently, has created in Great Britain a political issue of the very first order. Mr. Baldwin gave no details of his protectionist policy, but he is reported as saying: "We must not be exposed to the merciless attacks of foreign competition while our competitors can shield themselves behind the walls of their high tariffs. The dream of universal free trade was only a dream and cannot be dreamed today. With tariffs, as with armaments, the unarmed nation will never make an armed nation disarm." Other ministers in the Baldwin cabinet have been somewhat more specific than the premier. During the general election campaign last year, Premier Bonar Law pledged his government to make no change in the fiscal policy. His successor seems to feel under obligation to fulfil that pledge, and it is being freely predicted that when the government has its protectionist policy clearly outlined there will be an election with that as an issue, and probably the chief issue.

Great Britain has maintained a policy of free trade, or, more correctly, free imports, ever since the corn laws were abolished by a Conservative government under Sir Robert Peel nearly 80 years ago. Gladstone was a free trader, and Disraeli, in an historic remark, declared that "protection is not only dead but damned." Twenty years ago Joseph Chamberlain launched his imperial preference scheme, and tariff reform became one of the important issues in the general election of 1906, when the Conservative government was swept from power. The tariff reformers continued their agitation during the budget campaign of 1909, and to some extent during the campaign which curbed the power of the House of Lords in 1910, but in both elections the Conservatives were so severely defeated that they decided the people were not yet ready for protection.

Faced now, however, with unemployment and business depression the Conservative government in seeking a remedy has apparently again decided to stand or fall by the principle of tariff protection. It is hardly conceivable that the British people will abandon the policy upon which has been developed predominance in the commercial and financial world. Lloyd George is hurrying home eager to take part in the fray in defence of free trade, and the Liberal party, though divided as to leaders, will be united in the common cause. Labor is traditionally opposed to taxes on foodstuffs, and a considerable element in the Conservative party adheres strongly to the old policy. It would

seem at this distance that a general election on the tariff issue will probably result in a change of government and a continuation of the policy which has stood the test for three-quarters of a century.

The New Turkey

The Republic of Turkey was formally established last week, with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, victorious commander-in-chief of the only army that was prepared to fight against the peace terms imposed by the victors in the great war, as its first president.

The come-back of the Turk is one of the most significant of after-the-war events, and it cannot fail to have a far-reaching influence on the developments of European polity. The Treaty of Sevres, which was followed by the astonishing nationalist movement in Turkey, had as its basis the policy that the Turk must go, that it would be a crime to permit him to remain in Europe. Greece undertook to subdue the resistance to the treaty even while the powers that drafted it were considering a revision of it. The Greek adventure ended in disaster; the Turkish army chased the Greeks out of Asia Minor, and for a time it looked like war between the Turks and the Allies, a threat that led to the hectic call upon the Dominions for aid. Reasonable counsels, however, prevailed, and the conference of Lausanne opened on November 20, 1922, with the United States as an invited observer. In the early part of February, the conference reached a deadlock and adjourned, and again the situation looked grave. In April it met again, and in July agreement was reached and the Treaty of Lausanne signed. A few weeks later the United States concluded with Turkey a treaty of amity and commerce.

The Treaty of Lausanne marks a great victory for the Turks who stood out resolutely for what they wanted to give national dignity and status to the new state. They won, an American ex-ambassador remarked, because the Turk was "the only man at Lausanne who was ready to use his guns." That is something of an exaggeration, but there is no doubt he found the utter weariness of the nations a lever with which he could pry from them important concessions. The treaty settles the question of the Dardanelles, leaving ultimate sovereignty to Turkey. Constantinople goes definitely to Turkey. Turkey loses a great deal of territory but she retains Smyrna and Eastern Thrace. The privileges enjoyed by foreigners in Turkey are abolished, Turkish finances are adjusted and the rights of minorities in Turkey protected. It has to be said, however, that the territorial adjustments do not contain the promise of peace between Turkey and her neighbors.

The new Turkey starts out under auspicious circumstances. She has made herself heard and has demonstrated her capacity to look after herself in the councils of nations. She has deposed her sultan and established a democratic republic. She has separated church and state, and although the head of the church is appointed by the National Assembly, he has no political power. She has abolished the sacred law based on the Koran and is making laws based on the will of the people. She has unveiled her women and banned the harem. In a word she is endeavoring, as Kemal Pasha said, to reach "the standards of modern civilization."

That, at least, is the avowed purpose of her present leaders. But there are 10,000,000 Turks in the new state who know little or

nothing of these modern standards. They are bound in the faith and traditions of centuries. How they will take to what must seem to them to be extreme radical, even heretical opinions, remains to be seen. Turkey has seen a number of reform movements in the last century, the last being in 1908, and not one of them has been able to overcome the stubborn opposition of custom, habit and tradition. There is no reason why the Turk should not reach the standards of modern civilization provided he has the desire to reach them. So far he has not shown the desire; time will show whether the leaders who have taken such long strides in the direction of the standards will be able to carry the nation with them.

The Milestone By-Election

The election of the Dunning government candidate by a substantial majority over the Progressive farmer candidate in the Milestone by-election last week, marked the conclusion of a peculiar campaign. Although a provincial by-election the issues were almost entirely federal, and the administrative record of the Dunning government played but little part. In fact, Harris Turner, M.L.A., declared that as far as provincial politics were concerned there was no difference between Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives.

At the convention on October 12, where the Progressive farmer candidate was nominated, the delegates by resolution "viewed with grave alarm" the relationship of the Dunning government with the Ottawa Liberal government, and the active participation of the Dunning ministers in the Moose Jaw federal by-election. In the same resolution, however, the delegates declared in favor of the organization of a provincial Progressive association for the protection of the federal Progressive party, and later on by a further resolution endorsed the federal Progressive platform. In other words the Progressive

farmer convention by its resolutions thus established much the same relationship with the federal Progressive party which it criticized the Dunning government for establishing with the federal Liberal party.

The principle of separating provincial and federal politics which the organized farmers have emphasized in the past, has, in this part of Canada at least, an historic background, and should not lightly be abandoned. Apparently the Milestone Progressives felt that the action of the provincial government left them no alternative but to pursue a similar course. The broad general principle, however, needs again to be emphasized. These western provinces have had sharp conflicts with Ottawa in an endeavor to secure full equality with the other provinces in confederation, and are still suffering in a very considerable degree from discrimination in federal legislation. Too close relationship between federal and provincial parties in the past has been a potent factor in preventing the removal of this discrimination, and undoubtedly the maintenance of such relationships will prove a handicap in the future. It may be difficult at times to maintain a clear-cut distinction, but the needs of this country will be better served if provincial parties as far as possible adhere to provincial matters and avoid those relationships with federal parties which have proved to be detrimental to the welfare of these western provinces.

Honor for Dr. Banting

In 1896, Alfred Nobel, Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite and other explosives, died, leaving a large sum of money, the interest on which was to be divided into five prizes to be awarded yearly to the person making the most valuable contribution to the science of physics, chemistry and medicine or physiology, to literature and to the preservation of peace. The prizes are valued at about \$35,000 each.

For the first time one of the prizes has come to Canada. The prize for medicine for 1923 has been awarded to Doctors F. G. Banting and J. J. R. MacLeod, for the discovery of insulin, a treatment for diabetes which promises to be as near a certain cure as it is possible to get for such a disease. Only once before has the Nobel prize for medicine come to this continent, being awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrol, of the United States, in 1912.

Dr. Banting had associated with him in his researches and experiments Dr. C. H. Best, and he has stated that he wishes to share his portion of the prize with his colleague. The actual discovery, however, was made by Dr. Banting, who conducted his work under Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, head of the Department of Physiology at the University of Toronto. The discovery was announced in the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, in March, last year. The basic patents were turned over to the University of Toronto by Dr. Banting, with the understanding that they were to be placed freely at the disposal of the medical profession and the general public. Near the close of the last session of the Dominion parliament, a pension of \$7,500 was voted to Dr. Banting in recognition of his work, and to enable him to continue it. The Ontario legislature also voted \$10,000 to the Toronto University to enable Dr. Banting to continue research and experiments.

Dr. Banting has shown himself a real soldier in the army of science. He worked without thought of special reward. His real reward was the discovery itself, the useful outcome of patient toil and the joy of knowing that he had added to the sum of human knowledge and extended the boundaries of medical science. His discovery he gave as a free gift to humanity. So far as he can he has placed the cure for a serious disease within the reach of all, and has earned the gratitude of all mankind.



How Many Will He Get?

Why Europe is Sick

IT has become more or less of a common-place that the economic prosperity of the world is linked with that of Europe. On this continent the farmers, protesting against conditions that press hardly upon them, have been told over and over again that as they produce for export they cannot hope for better times until Europe is once more on the road of order, peace and stability. Europe is our customer for the great surplus production of these western provinces; Europe is in desperate need of food, but Europe cannot buy because she lacks the purchasing power. The farmers in Western Canada suffer because Europe is in economic and political chaos.

When therefore it is proposed to call an international conference to consider the problem which lies at the root of Europe's troubles, the interest of the western farmer is directly touched. It is important that he should know why the conference is being called, and what it is being called to do. The answer to these questions necessitates a review of the fundamental problem in Europe—that of German reparations.

The Fixing of Reparations

The Peace Treaty did not fix the amount of reparations to be paid by Germany. It provided that between the date of the treaty and May 1, 1921, Germany was to pay approximately \$5,000,000,000 and deliver certain quantities of material. The total amount of the reparations and future payments was left to a Reparations Commission, established by the treaty. Germany offered to pay in full of reparations \$31,000,000,000, but the offer was refused.

Conferences of the allied powers were held in the early part of 1920 to settle the amount of reparations, and at Boulogne, on July 2, 1920, it was agreed that Germany was to pay, in addition to payments in kind, \$750,000,000 a year, spread over 42 years, plus an additional \$750,000,000 from 1926 to 1931, and after that an additional \$1,000,000,000 a year for 32 years. The total amount was not fixed. Two weeks later at Spa, the allies agreed upon the following allocation of reparation payments: France 52 per cent.; British Empire 22 per cent.; Italy 10 per cent.; Belgium 8 per cent.; Japan .75 per cent.; Serbia

Three Years' Controversy Over Reparations Creates Conditions in European States Which Bar the Way to the Restoration of Peace and Industrial and Financial Stability---By J. T. Hull

5 per cent.; Portugal .75 per cent. and 1.5 per cent. among others.

A conference of allied financial experts was held at Brussels on January 18, 1921, to discuss the question of reparations, and advise the allied powers. They advised that Germany pay \$750,000,000 a year for five years, and that in the meantime the capacity of Germany to pay be thoroughly ascertained. The advice was ignored.

At Paris a few days later the allied governments set the total of reparations at \$53,000,000,000, plus 12 per cent. of the value of German exports. Payments to be made over a period of 42 years, beginning with \$500,000,000 a year, and rising to \$1,500,000,000 in the last 31 years. Germany presented a counter proposal at a conference in London in the first week in March. She offered a cash payment of \$7,500,000,000, and asked credit against this for \$5,000,000,000 already paid. The offer was refused and the German government tried again at the same conference with like result. The allies then proceeded to occupy districts adjacent to the Ruhr, and threatened to occupy the whole of the Ruhr if the payment due on May 1, 1921, under the terms of the treaty were not forthcoming. Germany appealed to the United States, and submitted another offer of \$11,900,000,000, with accrued interest at 4 per cent., amounting to an ultimate total of approximately \$48,000,000,000. After consultation with France who refused the offer, Secretary of State Hughes reported to Germany that the offer was unacceptable.

Another conference was held at London, on May 6, 1921, and from this conference Germany was advised of the final decision of the Allies. Reparations were fixed at approximately \$31,500,000,000 secured by three bond issues, involving a yearly payment of approximately \$1,000,000,000, plus 26 per cent. of all German exports. This was put up to Germany in the form of an ultimatum, the alternative to acceptance by May 12, being allied occupation of the Ruhr and seizure of certain revenues of the German government. The ultimatum was accepted.

Deliveries of Material

Deliveries in kind from the outset created trouble. It might

have been expected that if Germany agreed to supply the men and material for the reconstruction of the devastated parts of France, the work to be done under French supervision, that it would meet the case in that particular. The offer was made and German and French trade unionists agreed to the plan. It was refused partly on account of the very natural objection to have German workmen in France at all, but mainly because of the strong objection of French contractors to whom, as Professor Gide, of the University of Paris, said: "Every devastated French village was a gold mine." An arrangement was made, however, between the French and Germans at Wiesbaden in October, 1921, for limited deliveries of material in lieu of France's share of the 26 per cent. of German exports.

All through 1922 there was trouble in connection with the collection of reparations. Germany sought to raise the money by methods which involved the continued depreciation of the mark. The printing presses worked incessantly; the mark went lower and lower; government finance got hopelessly out of control and German industrialists profited extensively at the expense of the mass of the people.

Germany Defaults

In December, 1922, the Reparations Commission, the British representative on the commission dissenting, found that Germany had voluntarily defaulted in the deliveries of wood. The default amounted to 135,000 telegraph poles and about 5,600 cords of sawn wood. On January 9, the commission, again with the British representative dissenting, reported Germany in default in coal deliveries. A conference of the allies was held in Paris and reparations was once more discussed. Great Britain proposed a plan which nominally reduced the amount of reparations to about \$12,000,000,000, but if Germany recovered rapidly, she might, by increasing her annual payments, reduce the total paid to about \$10,000,000,000. France rejected the British plan and the conference, failing to agree, broke up. France then proceeded to occupy the Ruhr for the purpose of compelling Germany to pay as agreed upon at the London conference, of May 6, 1921.

Results of Ruhr Occupation

As Premier Poincare has repeatedly insisted that the occupation of the Ruhr is for the purpose of enforcing the treaty and compelling Germany to live up to her contractual

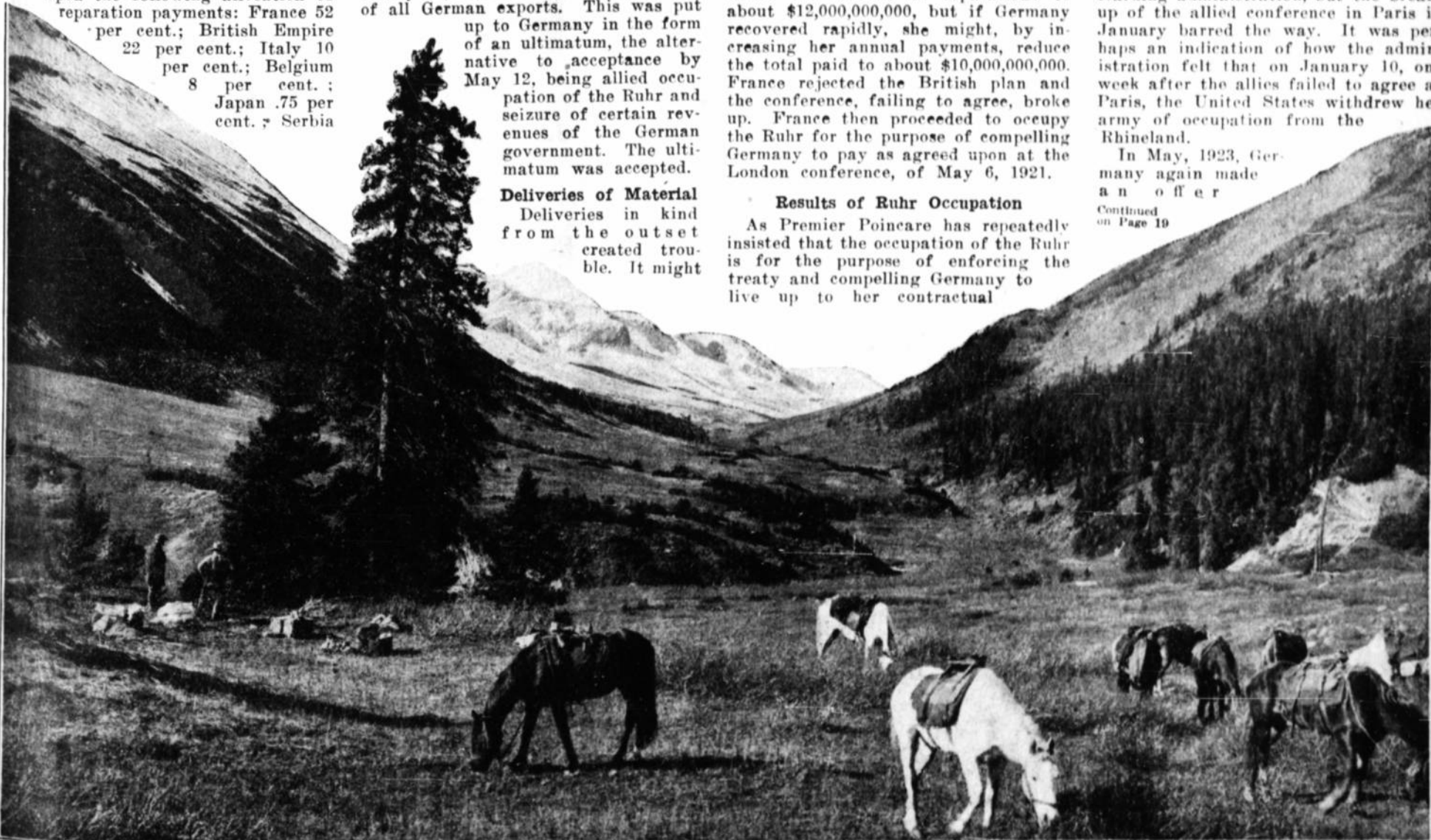
obligations, and that France has no annexationist or other designs of that character, the results of the occupation are of particular interest. Official statistics up to September 15, 1923, record the following for the Ruhr: Killed 121 people; condemned to death for resisting the occupying forces, 10; people evicted from their homes 145,604 of which 131,036 have been expelled; newspapers suspended 173; schools closed 209; fines imposed running into trillions of marks and many sent to prison. That is one side of the picture; the other is that from January to August, 1923, coal deliveries from the Ruhr amounted to 2,375,197 tons as against 11,463,239 tons, for the corresponding period previous to the occupation. As Great Britain has definitely taken the stand that the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal, it remains to be seen whether France and Belgium between them pay or Germany pays the bill for the cost of maintaining the army of occupation which numbers 88,000 men, of which 7,000 is the Belgian force.

Proposals for Conference

The ever-developing financial muddle in Germany and the hopelessness of expecting her to balance her budget and pay reparations at the same time was extensively discussed during 1922, and the suggestion for an impartial international conference to go into the whole question received much attention. In December of that year the subject was discussed in meetings of the United States administration. Senator Borah proposed an amendment to the U.S. Navy bill providing that the president should call an economic conference to deal with the European situation, and it was reported that the administration had "conversations" on the matter with other governments. On December 29, Secretary of State Hughes delivered a speech at New Haven, in which he suggested that men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries should be invited to a conference to work out a plan for settlement of the reparations question that would be acceptable to all the nations concerned. Something might have come out of this movement on the part of the Harding administration, but the break-up of the allied conference in Paris in January barred the way. It was perhaps an indication of how the administration felt that on January 10, one week after the allies failed to agree at Paris, the United States withdrew her army of occupation from the Rhineland.

In May, 1923, Germany again made an offer

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Making Camp in a pleasant valley in Jasper National Park

I Argue with a Millionaire

By David Grayson

ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS FOGARTY

I HAVE been hearing of John Starkweather ever since I came here. He is a most important personage in this community. He is rich. Horace especially loves to talk about him. Give Horace half a chance, whether the subject be pigs or churches, and he will break in somewhere with the remark: "As I was saying to Mr. Starkweather—" or, "Mr. Starkweather says to me—" How we love to shine by reflected glory! Even Harriet has not gone unscathed; she, too, has been affected by the bacillus of admiration. She has wanted to know several times if I saw John Starkweather drive by: "the finest span of horses in this country," she says, and "did you see his daughter?" Much other information concerning the Starkweather household, culinary and otherwise, is current among our hills. We know accurately the number of Mr. Starkweather's bedrooms, we can tell how much coal he uses in winter and how many tons of ice in summer, and upon such important premises we argue his riches.

Several times I have passed John Starkweather's home. It lies between my farm and the town, though not on the direct road, and it is really beautiful with the groomed and guided beauty possible to wealth. A stately old house with a huge end chimney of red brick stands with dignity well back from the road; round about lie pleasant lawns that once were cornfields; and there are drives and walks and exotic shrubs. At first, loving my own hills so well, I was puzzled to understand why I should also enjoy Starkweather's groomed surroundings. But it came to me that after all, much as we may love wildness, we are not wild, nor our works. What more artificial than a house, or a barn, or a fence? And the greater and more formal the house, the more formal indeed must be the nearer natural environments. Perhaps the hand of man might well have been less evident in developing the surroundings of the Starkweather home—for art, dealing with nature, is so often too accomplished!

But I enjoy the Starkweather place and as I look in from the road, I sometimes think to myself with satisfaction: "Here is this rich man who has paid his thousands to make the beauty which I pass and take for nothing—and having taken, leave as much behind." And I wonder sometimes whether he, inside his fences, gets more joy of it than I, who walk the roads outside. Anyway, I am grateful to him for using his riches so much to my advantage.

On fine mornings John Starkweather sometimes comes out in his slippers, bare-headed, his white vest gleaming in the sunshine, and walks slowly around his garden. Charles Baxter says that on these occasions he is asking his gardener the names of the vegetables. However that may be, he has seemed to our community the very incarnation of contentment and prosperity—his position the acme of desirability.

What was my astonishment, then, the other morning to see John Starkweather coming down the pasture lane through my farm. I knew him afar off, though I had never met him. May I express the inexpressible when I say he had a rich look; he walked rich, there was richness in the confident crook of his elbow, and in the positive twitch of the stick he carried: a man accustomed to having doors opened before he knocked. I stood there a moment and looked up the hill at him, and I felt that profound curiosity which every one of us feels every day of his life to know something of the inner impulses which stir his nearest neighbor. I should have liked to know John Starkweather; but I thought to myself as I have thought so many times how surely one comes finally to imitate his surroundings. A farmer grows to be a part of his farm; the sawdust on his coat is not the most distinctive insignia of the carpenter; the poet writes his truest lines upon his own countenance. People passing in my road take me to be a part of this natural scene. I suppose I seem to them as a partridge squatting among dry grass and leaves, so like the grass and leaves as to be invisible. We all come to be

marked upon by nature and dismissed—how carelessly!—as genera or species. And is it not the primal struggle of man to escape classification, to form new differentiations?

Sometimes I confess it—when I see one passing in my road, I feel like hailing him and saying:

"Friend, I am not all farmer. I, too, am a person; I am different and curious. I am full of red blood, I like people, all sorts of people; if you are not interested in me, at least I am intensely interested in you. Come over now and let's talk!"

So we are all of us calling and calling across the incalculable gulfs which separate us even from our nearest friends!

Once or twice this feeling has been so real to me that I've been near to the point of hailing utter strangers—only to be instantly overcome with a sense of the humorous absurdity of such an enterprise. So I laugh it off and I say to myself:

"Steady now: the man is going to town to sell a pig; he is coming back with ten pounds of sugar, five of salt pork, a can of coffee and some new blades for his mowing machine. He hasn't time for talk"—and so I come down with a bump to my digging, or hoeing, or chopping, or whatever it is.



"What would you have me be—a millionaire?"

—Here I've left John Starkweather in my pasture while I remark to the extent of a page or two that I didn't expect him to see me when he went by.

I assumed that he was out for a walk, perhaps to enliven a worn appetite (do you know, confidentially, I've had some pleasure in times past in reflecting upon the jaded appetites of millionaires!), and that he would pass out by my lane to the country road; but instead of that, what should he do but climb the yard fence and walk over toward the barn where I was at work.

Perhaps I was not consumed with excitement: here was fresh adventure!

"A farmer," I said to myself with exultation, "has only to wait long enough and all the world comes his way."

I had just begun to grease my farm wagon and was experiencing some difficulty in lifting and steadying the heavy rear axle while I took off the wheel. I kept busily at work, pretending (such is the perversity of the human mind) that I did not see Mr. Starkweather. He stood for a moment watching me; then he said:

"Good morning, sir."

I looked up and said:

"Oh, good morning!"

"Nice little farm you have here."

"It's enough for me," I replied. I did not especially like the "little." One is human.

Then I had an absurd inspiration: he stood there so trim and jaunty and prosperous. So rich! I had a good look at him. He was dressed in a woolen jacket coat, knee-trousers and leggings; on his head he wore a jaunty, cocky little Scotch cap; a man, I should judge, about fifty years old, well-fed and hearty in appearance, with greyish hair and a good-humored eye. I acted on my inspiration:

"You've arrived," I said, "at the psychological moment."

"How's that?"

"Take hold here and help me lift this axle and steady it. I'm having a hard time of it."

The look of astonishment in his countenance was beautiful to see.

For a moment failure stared me in the face. His expression said with emphasis: "Perhaps you don't know who I am." But I looked at him with the greatest good feeling and my expression said, or I meant it to say: "To be sure I don't; and what difference does it make, anyway!"

"You take hold there," I said, without waiting for him to catch his breath, "and I'll get hold here. Together we can easily get the wheel off."

Without a word he set his cane against the barn and bent his back, up came the axle and I propped it with a board.

weather: "if I could only get workmen that believed it."

By that time I could see that he was beginning to be interested. I put back the wheel, gave it a light turn and screwed on the nut. He helped me with the other end of the axle with all good humor.

"Perhaps," I said, as engagingly as I knew how, "you'd like to try the art yourself? You take the grease this time and I'll steady the wagon."

"All right!" he said, laughing, "I'm in for anything."

He took the grease box and the paddle—less gingerly than I thought he would.

"Is that right?" he demanded, and so he put on the grease. And oh, it was good to see Harriet in the doorway!

"Steady there," I said, "not so much at the end: now put the box down on the reach."

And so together we greased the wagon, talking all the time in the friendliest way. I actually believe that he was having a pretty good time. At least it had the virtue of unexpectedness. He wasn't bored!

When he had finished we both straightened our backs and looked at each other. There was a twinkle in his eye; then we both laughed. "He's all right," I said to myself. I held up my hands, then he held up his: it was hardly necessary to prove that wagon-greasing was not a delicate operation.

"It's a good wholesome sign," I said, "but it'll come off. Do you happen to remember a story of Tolstoi's called 'Ivan The Fool'?"

"What is a farmer doing quoting Tolstoi!" remarked his countenance—though he said not a word.

"In the kingdom of Ivan, you remember," I said, "it was the rule that whoever had hard places on his hands came to table, but whoever had not must eat what the others left."

Thus I led him up to the back steps and poured him a basin of hot water—which I brought myself from the kitchen, Harriet having marvellously and completely disappeared. We both washed our hands, talking with great good humor.

When we had finished I said:

"Sit down, friend, if you've time, and let's talk."

So he sat down on one of the logs of my woodpile: a solid sort of man, rather warm after his recent activities. He looked me over with some interest and, I thought, friendliness.

"Why does a man, like you," he asked finally, "waste himself on a little farm back here in the country?"

For a single instant I came nearer to being angry than I have been for a long time. Waste myself! So we are judged without knowledge. I had a sudden impulse to demolish him (if I could) with the nearest sarcasms I could lay hand to. He was so sure of himself! "Oh, well," I thought, with vainglorious superiority, "he doesn't know." So I said:

"What would you have me be—a millionaire?"

He smiled, but with a sort of sincerity.

"You might be," he said: "who can tell!"

I laughed outright: the humor of it struck me as delicious. Here I had been, ever since I first heard of John Starkweather, rather gloating over him as a poor suffering millionaire (of course millionaires are unhappy), and there he sat, ruddy of face and hearty of body, pitying me for a poor unfortunate farmer back here in the country! Curious, this human nature of ours, isn't it? But how infinitely beguiling!

So I sat down beside Mr. Starkweather on the log and crossed my legs. I felt as though I had set foot in a new country.

"Would you really advise me," I asked, "to start in to be a millionaire?"

Continued on Page 16

Crop Rotation for Northern Saskatchewan

A Six-year Cycle with Three Grain Crops, One Summerfallow, and a Hay and Forage Crop Gives Best Results at Scott

SAY "crop rotation" to some people and immediately they suspect that you are going to give them an academic lecture. To them it savors of small-scale scientific experiments and trim fields, the loss on which is paid out of taxes. On the contrary, a good crop rotation is of intensely practical significance. It embodies decisions as to crops best suited to a given locality—chosen first of all because of their suitability to soil and climate, but also with an eye to markets, labor supply, available capital, livestock requirements, weed eradication, avoidance of plant diseases—in short, almost every problem of farm management has to be thrown into the melting pot in order to compound a crop rotation.

Ten years ago, with cheap, virgin land, efficient labor, and a relatively constant wheat market, wheat, coarse grains and summerfallow in varying proportions to meet local conditions, made an ideal rotation for all of Western Canada. Today, the problem of making a living on the farm is immensely complicated. More is being learned about the possibilities and limitations of certain areas, one district discovers its favorability to flax or corn, elsewhere rust or sawfly forces another modification. Sharper differentiations occur every year between local cropping practices.

Soil drifting, weed invasion, the uncertainty of wheat prices, and the shortage of feed have forced north-western Saskatchewan to consider the necessity of supplanting the small grain and summerfallow rotation with something else. This is the problem to which Supt. Tinline, of the Scott Experimental Farm, addressed himself, and after several years' experimentation, the one which seems to have the most promise is one which he designates as "Rotation J." This one is well worth the consideration of farmers within a wide radius of Scott.

An Exception to the Rule

Soil moisture determinations show that the value of summerfallow as a moisture conservator on the type of chocolate-clay loam, such as they have at Scott, has been over-estimated. Samples of soil taken in June, from fields plowed and seeded in the spring, show nearly as much moisture as samples from fields that were summer-fallowed the previous year. Probably the explanation is that surface evaporation after summerfallow cultivation ceases, and again in the spring, is so great from this type of soil, that much of the water accumulated in the fallow is lost before the ensuing crop has a chance to draw on it. Whatever the cause, it is evident that in planning a rotation for Scott, summerfallow need

not be so frequently repeated as in districts where its moisture storage function is more effectively accomplished.

Accordingly a six-year rotation was laid out with summerfallow occurring only once in that time. Immediately after the summerfallow come three years of small grain crops. The first year gives the largest crop, so for economic reasons wheat is the choice. Wheat or oats is sown in the next year, and the last of the three small grain crops may be barley or oats, according to feed requirements. This third small grain crop serves the purpose of a nurse crop to the Western Rye Grass which is sown with it. The Rye Grass is cut for hay in its second year of growth, the fourth year of the rotation counting with the wheat crop as the first year. In the fifth year of the rotation, the field is pastured, and likewise in the sixth year stock may run on it till it is plowed under in June. The cultivation that is given to this sod is equivalent to summerfallowing. In the next year wheat follows, commencing the rotation again.

Numerous Advantages

Rotation J keeps half the farm in small grain, provides for each of the three commonly-sown small grains, and devotes the best land to wheat, three distinctions which seem necessary in our present stage of development. One-sixth of the land grows hay, and the remaining third is available for pasture, some of it for the whole year, and some of it early in the season only. As a labor saver Rotation J has the merit that only half the farm is plowed each year. Of the plowed land, one-third is sod plowing which can be done in early summer, and the remainder is divided between spring and fall plowing. Likewise the binder goes over only one-half the farm each fall.

As a weed fighter this rotation has everything to recommend it; two years in grass, followed by a summer's continual cultivation. Mr. Tinline estimates that two years' grass in six will also maintain fully the supply of fibre in the soil and so control the blowing problem which is growing more severe year after year.

By way of distributing the farmer's risk, Rotation J has this in its favor: the farm income is dependent on four sources, three different grain crops, two of which may be fed, and the livestock return. On a field 120 acres in extent, the average profit per acre for three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922 (and 1922 was a disastrous year in this district on account of drought), the average profit per acre was \$3.37 per acre, or approximately \$540 per quarter-section. The cost analysis, from which this profit is taken, provides for all labor charges and all other outlays, as well as an arbitrary rental charge of \$3.20 per acre per year, based, doubtless, on interest on estimated value.

The Home of Western Rye

The adaptability of this rotation, of course, depends on the probability of getting a good grass catch. On some types of soil this is a very considerable risk, but Western Rye Grass seems to be particularly partial to the soil at Scott. Never yet has a failure been experienced in getting a catch of this grass, and Mr. Tinline's success in this direction warrants repeating his own advice on the subject:

"In securing good catches with a nurse crop, having the land comparatively free from weeds is most necessary. The grass plants the first year are only establishing the rooting system and for this reason fight a losing battle if they have to compete with a thick mat of weeds. On the Scott station good stands of grass have been obtained every year on twenty-acre fields by spring plowing second crop stubble, but this land has been comparatively free from weeds and the spring plowing has been done early and the land worked down as soon as plowed. In

other districts where weeds are more plentiful or spring plowing is not possible then it may be necessary to seed down with a first crop after summerfallow. One advantage in seeding down with a third crop after summerfallow is that the grain crop is usually lighter and does not shade the ground so much as happens in the case of the first crop of grain after fallow.

"The other important factors in securing a good stand of grass, are to have good seed, sow early, deposit the seed to a reasonable depth in the soil, and to have the soil in such a condition that it does not bake, and sufficiently free from weeds so that the grass has a reasonable chance of obtaining a foothold.

Maple Creek Corn Show

Fairs and exhibitions of farm produce afford a good indication of the trend of affairs in the realm of productive agriculture. Stocker and feeder shows at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg this year—the first shows of the kind to be held in Western Canada—arise out of, and go to further the new interest that is being taken in winter feeding on the prairie. Likewise the Maple Creek Corn Show gives expression to the slow but widespread growth of interest in corn.

The departments of agriculture in each of the prairie provinces report heavy increases in the acreage sown to corn in 1923, and the virtual failure of wheat in the eastern half of the Canadian prairie will in all likelihood promote a further extension of corn growing in 1924. This progress has all been made in a more or less haphazard way. There has been no well-patronized organization of corn growers till lately; no concerted and serious effort has been made to encourage the production of home-grown seed on a large scale and provide for its marketing; there are almost as many varieties and strains as there are corn growers. The Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association deserves credit for its effort to bring order out of this chaos, and the best wishes of every serious-minded farmer will go with them for the show—the pioneer corn show of Western Canada, which is billed for November 14 and 15 at Maple Creek.

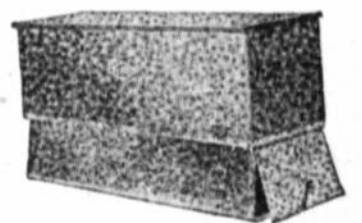
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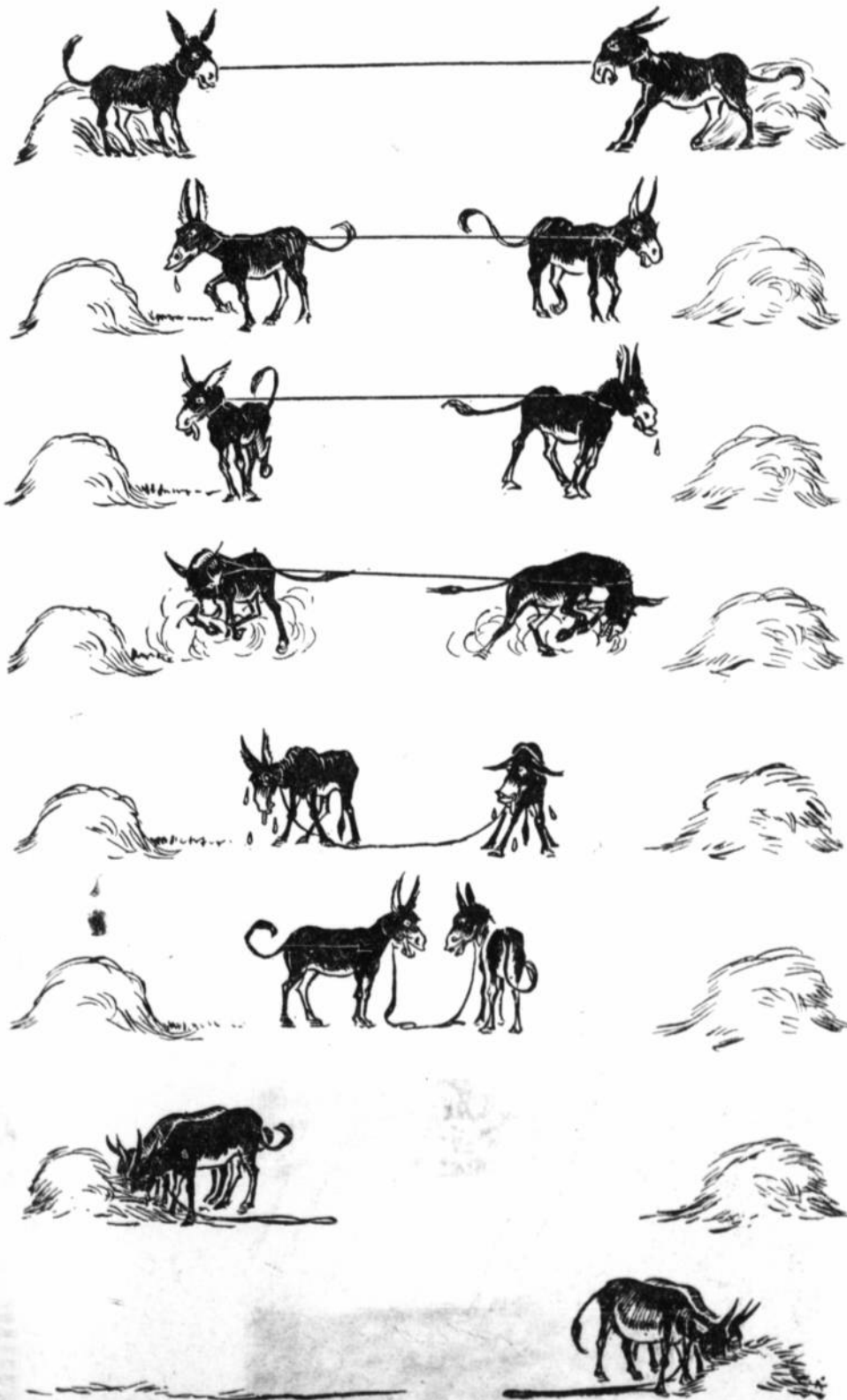
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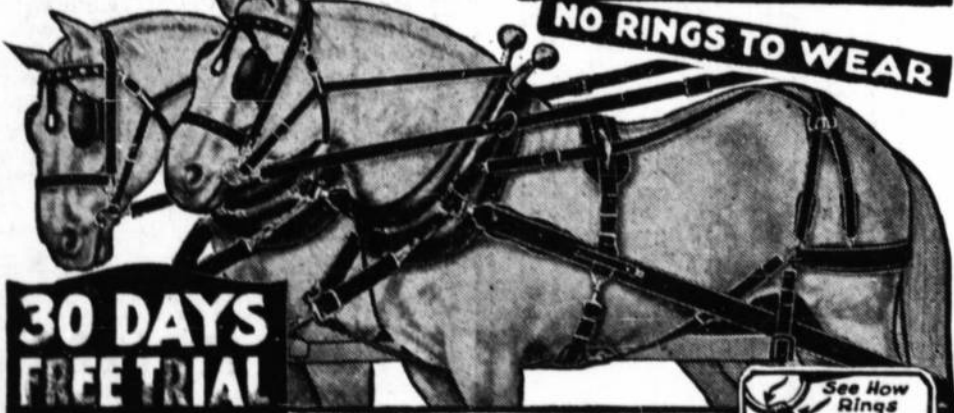
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Cross-Breeding

Properly Carried Out It is the Means of Reaching Perfection in Commercial Livestock.—Unfailing Use of Pure-bred Sires Condition of Success

AS the market for meat animals becomes more exacting, western producers will find that they will be forced more and more to adopt the practice of cross-breeding in order to hold their own. Feeders and butchers the world over have long bestowed special favor on cross-breeds. Our own ranchers have known for many years the benefit to be derived from using pure-bred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls in succession in order to stamp vigor and size on their range herds. But for the most remarkable applications of the principle of cross-breeding one must go to Britain and Denmark.

The merit of the famous Blue-Gray cattle is not unknown in Canadian show rings. This is what an English contemporary has to say on that subject:

"One of the most popular types of cross-bred in cattle has for years been the Blue-Gray, the product of the white Shorthorn bull on polled Angus or Galloway cows, or vice versa, and this cross is productive of the very best class of butchers' beast; in fact, the Angus-Shorthorn cross is recognized as one of the most valuable commercial crosses we have in cattle breeding, combining size with early maturity and quick feeding propensities, whilst leaving nothing to be desired in the way of constitution and hardihood. The Polled-Angus is nowadays in greater request than any beef breed for crossing purposes, and great as are the qualities of the breed in its pure state it is not too much to say that from the commercial point of view the breed has a still greater value in cross-breeding. In meat production our object must be to produce the ideal carcass of meat, that which will satisfy the butcher and consumer, and if better results are obtained by the crossing of two pure breeds than from pure-bred stock, undiluted cross-breeding will continue to increase as the means of producing the best type of commercial beef stock."

Sheep and Pig Breeders Also

British sheep breeders also have in late years discovered that the process of cross-breeding is an aid in producing a superior type of butcher's sheep. Scotch rams are now in great demand for crossing on the Down bred ewes of southern England, the progeny being noted for their good grazing characteristics and because they turn out mutton of the highest class for which there is always ready sale. Similarly Scotchmen are developing a liking for Suffolk rams to cross on their own hill and mountain breeds. The Scotch half-bred-Suffolk cross has on several occasions provided the champion Smithfield carcass; in fact the Suffolk is the only pure breed that can hold its own against the half-bred carcasses at this world's greatest meat show.

It is pretty well admitted, even in England where pig breeds are grown in greatest variety, and where they attain the highest excellence, that there is no one breed which will uniformly turn out the ideal bacon carcass. The supremacy

of cross-breeding in this field, too, is being demonstrated. Danish bacon, the best in the world, is said to be largely the produce of crossing Yorkshires with the highly improved native breed, the Landrace.

To Improve Dairy Calves

Not long ago one of the American agricultural papers carried a story of the breeding policy instituted by a dairyman in the eastern states who kept Holstein cattle. He believed that he could afford to raise his calves for beef, but for the fact that they were fashioned after the Holstein type which discounted them in the eyes of the butcher. Accordingly he purchased an Aberdeen-Angus bull, whose services kept his cows freshening annually, and whose calves, bulls and heifers alike, were fattened for the block. The Aberdeen-Angus characteristics so predominated that the young cattle fed profitably and met with the butcher's favor. The cow herd was maintained by outside purchase.

Get The Right Cross

It should be observed that in all the cases noted, save the last one, a certain cross has been found to be satisfactory and a commercial business founded thereon. It does not follow that every cross will be attended with satisfactory results. And yet there are men who will willingly risk their money on the wildest scheme of crossing. These are the people who bring cross-breeding into ill repute. It is just as well to let someone else do the experimenting. The important thing for the man whose farming activities have to provide his living, is to stick to the right cross—the cross of proven merit.

Cross-breeding calls for a high degree of skill; in fact, breeding pure-breds as it is done by nine men out of ten is simpler. The pure-bred man gets a heavy premium on his stock because of its potential procreative power. The breeder of cross-breeds is rewarded only to the extent that his animals lay on beef rapidly and economically, and at the same time earn the greatest praise at the block. No class of stock matures earlier or lays on a heavier covering of flesh than a pure-bred steer. The records of the Chicago International ought to dispose of that question. But pure-breds do not always satisfy the butchers and consumers. There is a tendency among them to lay on too great a proportion of fat to suit the modern taste. Crosses are in demand by butcher's because the cut up into leaner joints, and by feeders because their digestive organs are such that they make the best use of the feeds given them.

It is not for a moment suggested that pedigreed stock is delicate, for such is not the case. The history of the Hereford on the range, the Ayrshire in the province of Quebec, and various instances drawn from experience on the Canadian prairies shows that pure-breds thrive under conditions trying to scrubs; but the fact remains that high-bred stock is naturally more sensitive



Breaking on the farm of a soldier settler in Northern Manitoba



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to climatic changes and errors in feeding than cross-bred stock, and this again is a factor which acts in favor of cross-breeding.

The Evils of Cross-Breeding

For strictly commercial purposes there is not a word to be said against an extension of the system of cross-breeding, whether it be in cattle, sheep, or pigs, but we must be very careful to see to it that cross-breeding is conducted on sound principles, or else there may soon be a tendency to mongrel breeding, for that is the end of cross-breeding if it is not carried out on a proper and recognized system. If cross-breeding is to continue to play an important part in the production of high-class stock for commercial purposes, the value of pure-bred parents on both sides must be fully realized. The produce of a pedigree sire of one breed and a pedigree dam of another breed is essentially a pedigreed animal itself, and will probably inherit the good qualities of its ancestors on both sides, and incidentally some of the bad ones as well.

But somehow or other in cross-breeding, provided the parent stock is good on both sides, good qualities do seem to come out, and this because some of the good qualities have been perhaps lying dormant in one side or the other, and the strong outcross has been the means of bringing them into life again.

It must also be borne in mind that the best results are obtained from first crosses, and on no consideration should we go beyond a second cross, and the sire must always be pure-bred. On no consideration should a cross-bred sire be used.

This leads us to the position of the pedigree breeder when he sees so much cross-breeding in vogue. It is quite clear that the more we see a proper and recognized method of cross-breeding extended, so much the more will pedigree stock be in demand. The one cannot be carried on without the other, and there will be no slackening in the demand for pedigree sires for crossing purposes.

Let us eliminate the scrub bull, the scrub ram, and the scrub boar, and make it impossible for other than pure-bred bulls and boars to be used for crossing purposes, and we shall then see the improvement in the commercial beast and pig which is so much desired. From cross-breeding we often see some of the most perfectly formed specimens of the bovine and porcine species, but there can be no succession of such in the process of cross-breeding. It is to pedigree and that alone, that we must look for succession.

Quality in Export Cattle

Every visitor from the Old Country whose interest takes him to our stock yards—and there have been quite a few this last summer—reiterates the well-worn advice about using better sires if we hope to obtain a profitable place in the British market. The last to accentuate this need was Charles Reid, livestock correspondent for several Irish and Scottish farm papers.

Mr. Reid told The Guide representative of the steps taken by the Irish department of Agriculture to raise the standard of production. Twenty years ago Irish cattle were discounted because of their lack of quality, according to Mr. Reid. The problem seemed hopeless because the small farmers who raised breeding stock could not or would not pay service fees which were necessary to encourage bull owners to buy pure-bred animals. The department then put into force a policy of paying a premium on pure-bred bulls of the right type. It was estimated that a pure-bred bull would have to earn £30 a year in order to pay his way and to give him the preference with the bull-keeper over the non-registered sire. It was also estimated that £15 was the most a bull-owner could hope to collect in service fees, on the basis of sixty services a year. Accordingly the premium was fixed at £15 a year.

The results of that policy have amply justified the expense. Irish cattle have risen in favor with Scottish and English feeders, until they are now on a parity with the home-grown bullocks. Higher prices have stimulated the business of raising stores to the point where returns

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Gold Standard
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THE *Chaffless Coffee* The Godville Co. Ltd. 47



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Johnson's Linoleum Varnish dries hard enough to walk on in six hours. It is not necessary to apply a heavy coat of this varnish—a thin, even coat will give you the best satisfaction. Johnson's Linoleum Varnish is not brittle like shellac.

Very Easy to Apply

Scrub the floor well and let it dry. Johnson's Linoleum Varnish can then be applied with either a brush or cheese-cloth. It imparts a clear, colorless, glossy surface. Additional coats of Linoleum Varnish can be applied as desired—it will not "pile up."

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This book is one of the best ever written for the horseman and the farmer.

In plain, everyday, understandable English it deals with every ailment that horseflesh is heir to, and tells how to treat them. It has chapters on shoes and shoeing, breeding and feeding.

The book is worth many dollars to the handler of horses, but all you have to do is ask your druggist for it. It is absolutely free. Here is one opinion:

SOUTH BERWICK, N.S., Jan. 19, 1922.

"Please send me by mail your GREAT book showing positions and actions of sick horses. Have been using your Kendall's Spavin Treatment for years and think it is a great treatment."

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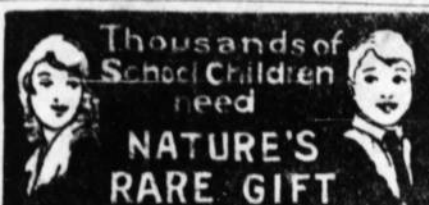
Getting bald, hair falling and fading? If you want to grow new, healthy hair right away I will send you absolutely Free a sample of the famous Alexander Glandahair. No cost, no obligation, just send name to ALEXANDER LABORATORIES, 4109 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada.



When your rheumatism comes on

Don't suffer unnecessary pain. Over the aching place gently spread a little Sloan's Liniment. You don't have to rub it in. Instantly fresh blood begins to circulate swiftly through the affected part. You feel a comforting glow of warmth. In a few moments the pain eases off—then stops. Get a bottle today—35 cents at all druggists. *It will not stain.*

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NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight, weak and want to be strong, I will send you a sample of famous Alexander Vitamins absolutely Free. No money, just name and address for sample. Alexander Laboratories, 4209 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada.

from that trade constitute one of the chief items of the national revenue.

Canada possesses some cattle just as good as any grown in Ireland, but we also possess a large number of inferior cattle. Our stock yards have to be hand picked in order to make up overseas shipments, for it would be madness to send the ordinary run of cattle. One of the chief reasons why the raising of the embargo has not brought all the expected benefits is because of the limited number of Canadian cattle that show the necessary breeding to induce an exporter to take the risk of shipping.

Poor Shipments Bad Advertising

Some of the poorer Canadian cattle have found their way to Great Britain and those who are hostile to the extension of this trade have not been slow to advertise the fact. Whenever a British feeder sustains a loss on Canadian cattle, the result is dramatically announced with an artfully composed rider insinuating that buyers who traffic in Canadian cattle court loss because of their lack of quality and breeding. The following from the London Live-stock Journal, is offered as a specimen:

"The present (unfavorable) position of the grazier is proved by the published statement of a Scotch farmer, who purchased 18 Canadian store cattle early in May, and sold them during August, to lose £63 from actual cost, while their cake and keep were valued at a similar sum, which represented a loss of £126 to the feeder. Home-bred cattle have not lost money to the same extent, but many have been sold at little, if any, above cost price, and those which have given the worst return are big, coarse cattle, bred without any regard to their beef-producing propensity.

"Pedigree means quality in meat, whether it is beef, mutton or pork. The farmer who uses a well-bred sire is certain to produce an animal which fattens more readily and gives a higher percentage of high-class meat than the 'scrub' bull, boar or ram, and the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present time."

Canadians have not patronized pure-bred sires so exclusively that they can entirely ignore the lesson conveyed, but we have a right to resent its implied special applicability to our exported cattle. Meanwhile, why not, by the same course as practiced by the Irish, build up the standard of excellence in our herds which will make available for export all the steers which go from western farms.

Shearing By the Book

The following from the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower is a letter from a novice to a veteran sheep breeder:

"Dear Dad Reynolds:

"You know I am a green horn, and you have surely treated me like a son as far as patience and advice goes, so I am going to write you the truth about my sheep experience.

"I never saw a sheep sheared, but you sent me a pamphlet showing how it is done. I read it until I thought I knew every move. I did not know how to get shears, but a neighbor came to

see my sheep and said they ought to be sheared. I told him I had no shears, so he said he had two pairs and would send me one. When they came I nearly dropped dead. I was under the impression they were a complicated affair, and here I had a pair I had used to trim grass and rose bushes.

"On June 19, I put on a clean blue shirt and a new pair of khaki pants, and at 9 a.m. started to shear the first one, and had her finished by 12.10. I was grease from head to foot, and the sweat running in my shoes. Did I know every move? The book was greasy as I was, the poor sheep—careful as I was—almost mutton chops, and the wool was a sight. My wife came to let me know dinner was ready. I could hardly see her for the perspiration on my glasses. She said: 'Are you finished?' I said: 'What?' and she beat it.

"I read some more in the book and started on another sheep. This time it went slick, and when I finished, it was a joy to look at, just as the book had it. I felt tickled to think I became an expert shearer so quick and decided I would buy more sheep.

"Then here was the buck. He and I were great pals and he ate out of my hand. I reserved him to the fourth—the last—because I did not want to cut him, and thought that when his turn came I would be able to do a good job. But say, although it was ninety in the shade, and no doubt he wanted to get his wool off, he decided this was not the day to do it, and we had some time. We became bitter enemies. When he was finished at 4 p.m. (I had not stopped for lunch), I decided to get out of the sheep business then and there. What I told that buck is not fit to write, and when I released him he thought it was best to get as far from me as he could.

"Well, I cleaned up and changed clothes, and during the cleaning, friend wife never said a word, but I caught her eyeing me. After I was straightened out she said: 'How are they?' and I said: 'Sheared and ready for sale.' We went down and when we saw those sheep I had to laugh; all the family laughed. The old buck came back, and 'ba, ba-ed,' and I honestly believe he laughed too. I said to him I wished the fellow who sheared 200 sheep in ten hours was here—I'd tell him 'not my sheep.'"

The sequel to this story is that the greenhorn who wrote the above afterward overcame the distaste for sheep bred by this early experience, and is now on the road to becoming an enthusiastic sheep raiser. The following from the same farmer written in a cooler moment explains:

"I went to Cooperstown and bought five sheep and a buck; paid \$15 a head for each sheep and \$35 for a registered Southdown buck, so you see I am in for sheep after the awful experience, anyhow. I put them with my sheep, all but the scrub buck, and they would not associate for about a week, but now are one family, so I am well pleased. Everybody comes to them and says: 'Too much money,' but I smile and think their \$30 cows are the reason they want to quit farming.'"

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

\$20—in Prizes for Letters—\$20

Scattered over these prairies are many community organizations that are doing excellent work in improving local conditions and improving the income from farming. They may be local associations of the U.F.M., or U.F.A., or S.G.G.A., or they may be agricultural societies, or livestock shipping clubs, or breeding clubs, or any other kind of club, or among the women they may be locals of the same associations mentioned above, or Women's Institutes, or other women's organizations.

We want stories of what these local community organizations have accomplished during the past year. We want to publish them for the benefit and inspiration of other communities. We don't care who writes the story so long as it is an accurate account of what the organization is, what it has done and how it has done it for the benefit of the community. If there is any such work being done in your community send us the story. There is no limit to the length of the story, but don't make it longer than is absolutely necessary to give the important facts. We will pay \$10 for the best story received, \$7.00 for the second best, and \$3.00 for the third best. The story must be written on one side of the paper and received in The Guide office not later than November 30. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Best Cough Syrup is Home-made

Here's an easy way to save \$2.00, and yet have the best cough remedy you ever tried.

You've probably heard of this well-known plan of making cough syrup at home. But have you ever used it? When you do, you will understand why thousands of families, the world over, feel that they could hardly keep house without it. It's simple and cheap, but the way it takes hold of a cough will quickly earn it a permanent place in your home.

Into a 16-oz. bottle pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to fill up the bottle. Or, if desired, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup instead of sugar syrup. Either way, it tastes good, never spoils, and gives you 16 ounces of better cough remedy than you could buy ready made for \$2.50.

It is really wonderful how quickly this home-made remedy conquers a cough—usually in 24 hours or less. It seems to penetrate through every air passage, loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, lifts the phlegm, heals the membranes, and gives almost immediate relief. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, bronchitis and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Drug stores sell all colors.

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A universal custom that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

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THE FLAVOR LASTS

Topping the Turkey Market

This is the second of a series of articles which The Guide obtained in the following manner: The principal turkey buyers on the Winnipeg market were each asked to give us the names of the two shippers who sent them birds of the best quality and pack. The twenty people whose names were so obtained, were then asked for a short article on their method of raising, killing, dressing and packing turkeys. This article is by Alex. McKenzie, of Goodwater, Sask.

I THINK most of us realize that of our domesticated fowl, turkeys are the nearest to the wild species. At all times they should be handled very carefully, and especially during the last month of their lives, if producers are to get full value for them. The turkey raiser should start coaxing his birds to feed nearby the buildings for about a week before attempting to close them up. When the fattening process starts they should not be closed up entirely or they will refuse to eat until they have lost much flesh. If one has the time they may force feed, but I do not believe this is necessary if a little patience is used at the start. Wheat and barley are the best feeds to start with. Do not let strangers near them and let one person do all the feeding.

About 15 days before marketing, start feeding a mess of shorts and buttermilk, if you have it, first thing in the morning, with wheat or barley at night and all the water they will drink. During the last week feed shorts and milk altogether.

Never attempt to catch turkeys except in the dark or in a well darkened pen, because every time you do so in the open you can figure on cutting the value of the bird in two. If it is necessary to load them in a sleigh or wagon, take off the top decks so they will have no room to fly up. Never cover them with boards, use binder canvasses, or, better still, blankets. Never put any in sacks with loose ones in a wagon box, because they will pile up every time the ones in the sacks move, and the loose ones will do much damage to one another on the trip. I had this happen last year where one of my customers lost six altogether on the trip.

I think you will find if you follow these rules that turkey raising will pay you well, and you can raise 99 per cent. of your birds to grade No. 1. Always remember there are two things absolutely necessary during the last few hours you have them, namely, patience and a mild temper.

The Hens Contribution to Prosperity

During the last few years the hen has been keeping one half the farm people alive while the cow has been keeping the other half. Much has been done for the cow and her products in the way of markets. We have a market for dairy products in Saskatchewan as good as any in the Dominion, but what have we got for the hen? Twenty thousand pounds of beef costs us \$64 to market, while the same weight of hens costs us nearly \$900. I got disgusted with the high express rates and said to myself, "I'll fool them, I'll load up a full car and take them to the market just as I would a car of beefs," but, on asking the rate, I was promptly told that it would be double first class, only a fraction under the present express rate.

Dressing and packing are arts that cannot be accomplished by the average man or woman who is just practicing on his or her own little bunch every year. Many could never do it right as they so detest the job. I have often heard them dreading it for weeks ahead. I believe there should be some central place organized locally every fall so that this work could be done properly, and all the birds not fit to market sent back home where they belong. Just imagine the saving in express alone, and the increased value of the product. The districts need not be small, for the Ford is good for quite a load of poultry inside the limits of a 20-mile run. It is generally used to make the trip to the station and a few more turns of the wheel would make little difference. I may have some of the canners firing bricks at me for suggesting this, but just the same there is stuff going into the cans that could be made No. 1 shop

fowl, and they could realize more than double their value as canners.

Transplanting Large Trees

Many of the most attractive and desirable varieties of trees are slow growers. Oftentimes there are nice trees suitable for planting around the home that can be found within a few miles and are larger than the ordinary size for transplanting. If they are growing in the open and have developed a bushy top they are all the better for that.

Suppose the tree to be transplanted is four or five inches in diameter at the butt. The first step is, in October or just before freeze up, to cut a trench around and under it five to seven feet in diameter, depending upon the size of the tree. This trench should be deep enough to cut all roots except the ones immediately under the tree, then wait

until the ground is frozen solid, and after that cut in under the tree and pull the top over to an angle of 45 degrees and fill the dirt in under the raised half. Next pull it over in the opposite direction and fill it in again until the entire ball of earth has been brought flush with the surface of the ground. If the earth is frozen solid it is then ready to be moved or if not, an old canvass can be tied around it to hold it in place.

Approximately one-fifth of the branches should be trimmed out, and the remaining branches cut back, being careful to retain the natural shape of the tree. The remainder of the branches should be tied together to prevent breaking in transit, and it can be hauled on a wagon or stoneboat.

In replanting, a hole should be made a foot deeper and considerably wider than the ball of earth about the tree.

Dump in several loads of good earth to give the new roots a good supply for feeding. Set in the tree and spread a load of manure around it. In the early spring spade this manure into the ground and spread another load around the tree for a summer mulch. In the dry hot days of the first summer it will pay to give the ground around the tree a thorough soaking every week or ten days. All this is quite a lot of work, but if it saves ten years in the development of a beautiful shade tree it is worth it.

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LIGHT WATER AND POWER PLANT

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Manitobans! Keep It

Last week's Guide, on pages 16 and 17, contained the full draft of the contract for the proposed wheat pool in Manitoba. This will be under discussion through the next two and-a-half months. Copies may not be easily obtained later. You ought to read and to keep The Guide of October 31, so that you will be furnished when some one asks you about it.

District Conventions

The date for Selkirk convention, at Winnipeg, by some slip appeared in last week's issue as November 28. The correct date is November 20.

Macdonald will hold its convention at Carman, on the 16th, and Swan River will meet at Swan River on the same day. Robert Forke, Esq., M.P., will address the Swan River convention.

Millbrook Community Hall

The Millbrook local have had for their objective for some time the building of a U.F.M. Community Hall, which has at last been completed, and was opened on the evening of the 19th inst., in a manner becoming for an institution which is destined to play so large a part in the lives of the present and future occupants of the district.

The program commenced by singing the doxology, followed by prayer and a short address from the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Dugald. Then followed addresses from John Holland, the reeve of the municipality; Clifford Barelay, M.P.P., and R. A. Hoey, M.P. There was also local talent, songs, recitations, etc., after which refreshments were served by the ladies. A collection taken amounted to \$30 and the evening closed by singing the National Anthem.

Besides having our own community well represented there were friends from outlying points, and everybody seemed agreed that the first meeting in the new hall was a success.

Present and Future

Writing for the last time through The Guide as secretary of the United Farmers, I may be permitted a word on the present standing and outlook of the association.

Various conditions have contributed to the present situation with its very low enrollment of members and its too general feeling of discouragement. It would be foolish to dwell upon those conditions any longer than is needed to decide how we may avoid them in future. The course of wisdom will be to devote ourselves with true western spirit to reaching some reasonable assurance as to how we may make coming years better.

First, let it be said that our present situation, discouraging as it may be, does not involve any general, or even considerable, departure on the part of our people from the basic faith which animated the pioneers of the movement, and which has been all along its rallying centre. Our people are still loyal—whether enrolled this year or not—to the ideals of informed and intelligent rural life organization, practical co-operation in purchasing and in marketing, and a citizenship that thinks for itself and decides for itself what course it will follow politically. Impatience with a particular result, chagrin at failure to attain a specific objective, does not indicate any thought of giving up the enterprise. The dreamer who imagines the movement is going to stop simply does not know. The work it has done is too well known, the spirit it has shown is too widely accepted for that. It has set itself in the hearts of our people. The movement will go on. Glib talkers are saying these days that Toryism is coming to the ascendancy. But no one who knows our people thinks for a moment that they can be won again to support the crowning political and industrial

iniquity of tariffism, or to vote for the return to dominance in Manitoba of the Roblin crew. Our people are hard up and in many ways sore beset, but there has been no basic defection, and, with their membership fees paid or not, their hearts are sound on "the fundamentals."

Saved Farmers Real Money

Second, the reason for a somewhat widespread pessimism is wholly in the keen disappointment at the general failure of a crop which early in the season promised abundance, and in the economic hardship and irritation created thereby. In such a time the best of men are tempted to seek some victim for their annoyance, and the government and the movement are nearest at hand. The government, naturally, is blamed, because not a fiftieth of our people have yet heard its record excepting from the tongues of professional partisan detractors. When they come to realize that out of a controllable expenditure of \$5,000,000 the government has actually saved the people of this province in a year \$750,000, the pettifogging Tory popguns will not so much resemble cannon. The association has not gone on the rocks. Last year it saved the farmers \$50,000 on seed grain freight, and scores of locals economized from \$100 to \$2,000 in co-operative purchasing. Do you think the local that saved its members \$1,500 in the last seven months on oil is moaning about going out of business, or crying for a reduction of the membership fee? Times are hard, and many farmers are "up against it," but where an institution saves a man from \$10 to \$20 in one season he doesn't seek to evade paying his fee. Or if for a year, as may happen, special conditions hold him up so that he actually cannot pay, he carries on till next year and squares up the account. The kind of saving these locals are effecting, nine out of ten of the locals can effect if their directors are on the job. And if they are not, there's a remedy. The movement is going on.

Much Work Ahead

Third, if any special stimulus were needed, we have it in present conditions. The interests we have had to oppose since 1903 are stronger and more confident than ever. Confirmed afresh in their assurance that the Conservative and Liberal parties are with them, the tariffists are out for a higher tariff. Across in old England they are making a bid for the control of the Empire. The railways and express companies have not yet accorded the producer a square deal. The problems of marketing are not yet solved, though progress is being made. The distribution of commodities is still non-co-operative. Farming is still far from giving adequate returns. The liquor group are out to take bigger toll still out of the people, and, if it can, to wreck the provincial government. Our enemies are round about. It is a time to stand together. It is a time to consolidate our strength and to apply it more unitedly than ever. It is a time to cease to listen to the chatter of tongue-slack demagogues who would wreck the movement over trivialities, and to concentrate on the defence of the "vitalities" and the "humanities" of our cause.

I am convinced that the movement will go on and carry further the education and inspiration of the rural population. The farmers in years to come must put more into it of time and thought, and purpose and money. Locally the officers must work the machinery of the movement better. Not nearly half the local boards are yet functioning. Not one local in fifty has ever studied concretely the Dominion Act under which grain is marketed. If the farmers will trust each other and work together for local and general results, the results will come.

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A capable and true-hearted man is undertaking the secretaryship. Give him your full confidence and co-operation and he will serve you well.

I shall be in the movement as long as I am in Manitoba, and will do what I can as a private member for its success.

With cordial gratitude for the good I have received within it, and with sincere good wishes for its continued and enlarged success.

WM. R. WOOD.

Alberta

E. and W. Calgary Convention

The regular annual conventions of the East and West Calgary Constituency Associations will be held jointly in Nolan's Hall, Calgary, on Friday, November 30, commencing at 10 a.m. Locals just outside these constituencies having members resident in the constituencies are entitled to representation on the same basis as other locals, that is, one delegate to each ten members or major portion of ten.

Livestock Shipping at Westlock

A meeting of the Westlock U.F.A. District Association will be held in Rossington Hall, on Saturday, November 17 commencing at 2 o'clock.

Co-operative livestock and poultry shipping will be the chief business before the meeting. Mr. Cormie, Dominion poultry representative, will be present to assist in arranging for the shipment of a car load of poultry. W. G. Elliott, of the U.F.A., will also be present, and an effort will be made to revive the Westlock Livestock Shipping Association. "Providing the farmers really wish this to be done," says A. R. Brown, secretary, in a letter to local secretaries in the district, "it can be done. If they wish to kill it, the best way is by showing their indifference. Co-operative shipping of livestock is of just as much importance to us in a mixed farming district as is a wheat pool, but we can't accomplish it without an effort. Use your best endeavors to stimulate an interest in this meeting among your neighbors and in your local."

Didsbury Convention Postponed

The annual convention of the Didsbury Constituency Association has been postponed from November 1 to November 15.

Saskatchewan

Kindersley Constituency Convention

Locals in the Kindersley constituency will please note that the constituency convention previously announced for Wednesday, November 7, has been altered, and will now take place on Friday, November 9, following the one at Dinsmore, which takes place Thursday, November 8. Hon. J. A. Maharg will be the speaker at both these points, and it is hoped that every member in the district who can possibly do so will make a point of being present, so as to get up steam for the coming annual convention.

Cobourg Local All Alive

Cobourg local G.G.A. at Moose Jaw enjoys the distinction of being one of the most alive locals in the province, tingling right to the finger tips. During



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last winter 14 very successful meetings were held, and, in the words of Ellis A. Johnstone, the local secretary, they "hope to do as good again this year." While many of the members, at the time of writing, have not finished threshing, the opening meeting of the season, which took the form of a social, has already been held.

Cobourg, however, is not satisfied with winter meetings only. During last summer ten out-door meetings were held on Tuesday evenings, when games and sports were indulged in. These not only serve to keep the association in mind, but also create an excellent social spirit, which is bound to have a most wholesome effect all round, as well as providing enjoyment, for the lack of which so many young country people gravitate to the city. Other locals would find it to the general advantage to take a leaf out of Cobourg's book when next summer comes round.

Membership Increases

The following locals have increased their membership during the present year, viz.: Sunny South, from 25 to 30, with still more to come; Aneroid from 5 to 14; and Rozilee from 34 to 47; West Lawn Horizon from 12 to 15; and Fir Mountain from 35 to 45. Fees have just been received from a number of locals, and as the annual convention

is now approaching, membership fees should be sent in as early as possible.

Geo. F. Edwards, vice-president of the association, will be the central representative at the Thunder Creek Constituency Convention, which will be held in the Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, on Friday, November 9. Every effort is being made to have present a full representation of members.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Maud, who recently lost their daughter, Georgina, by death, wish to take the opportunity of thanking the grain growers and citizens of Tompkins for the sympathy shown them in their bereavement.

Canadian Bacon Wins in London

Cable advices just to hand report that, at the British Dairy Show just closed in London, England, the Canadian Wiltshire Bacon exhibited by Gunns Limited, Toronto, obtained first prize in competition with British and Colonial products. Last year Canada, through Gunns Limited, secured second place.

It should be a source of gratification to producers who are trying to grow the right type of hog, to know that their efforts are being appreciated by the experts who have awarded Canada premier honors in this Empire competition.



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Work of Sub-Seeder

Last spring, J. A. Mitchell, Lawson, Sask., wrote an article for The Guide on a recent invention of his—a device to be attached to grain drills, which, instead of sowing the grain in narrow rows, distributes the seed coming from each spout in a ribbon several inches wide. The advantages of seeding grain in such a manner are obvious: the roots of the plants are not crowded and the space between the rows in which annual weeds like Stinkweed flourish, can be considerably cut down. The stubble rows in this photo show what the growth from this kind of seeding looks like. The rows in this 100-acre field are eight and ten inches apart, and



the grain plants almost cover all the surface. Mr. Mitchell asserts that the cost of seeding by this method is cut in two.

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I Argue with a Millionaire

Continued from Page 8

He chuckled:

"Well, that's one way of putting it. Hitch your wagon to a star; but begin by making a few dollars more a year than you spend. When I began—" he stopped short with an amused smile, remembering that I did not know who he was.

"Of course," I said, "I understand that."

"A man must begin small"—he was on pleasant ground—"and anywhere he likes, a few dollars here, a few there. He must work hard, he must save, he must be both bold and cautious. I know a man who began when he was about your age with total assets of ten dollars and a good digestion. He's now considered a fairly wealthy man. He has a home in the city, a place in the country, and he goes to Europe when he likes. He has so arranged his affairs that young men do most of the work and he draws the dividends—and all in a little more than twenty years. I made every single cent—but as I said, it's a penny business to start with. The point is, I like to see young men ambitious."

"Ambitious," I asked, "for what?"

"Why, to rise in the world; to get ahead"

"I know you'll pardon me," I said, "for appearing to cross-examine you, but I'm tremendously interested in these things. What do you mean by rising? And who am I to get ahead of?"

He looked at me in astonishment, and with evident impatience at my consummate stupidity.

"I am serious," I said. "I really want to make the best I can of my life. It's the only one I've got."

"See here," he said: "let us say you clear up five hundred a year from this farm—"

"You exaggerate—" I interrupted.

"Do I?" he laughed; "that makes my case all the better. Now, isn't it possible to rise from that. Couldn't you make a thousand or five thousand or even fifty thousand a year?"

It seems an unanswerable argument: fifty thousand dollars!

"I suppose I might," I said, "but do you think I'd be any better off or happier with fifty thousand a year than I am now? You see, I like all these surroundings better than any other place I ever knew. That old green hill over there with the oak on it is an intimate friend of mine. I have a good corn-field in which every year I work miracles. I've a cow and a horse, and a few pigs. I have a comfortable home. My appetite is perfect, and I have plenty of food to gratify it. I sleep every night like a boy, for I haven't a trouble in this world to disturb me. I enjoy the mornings here in the country; and the evenings are pleasant. Some of my neighbors have come to be my good friends. I like them and I am pretty sure they like me. Inside the house there I have the best books ever written and I have time in the evenings to read them—I mean really read them. Now the question is, would I be any better off, or any happier, if I had fifty thousand a year?"

John Starkweather laughed.

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"Well, sir," he said, "I see I've made the acquaintance of a philosopher."

"Let us say," I continued, "that you are willing to invest twenty years of your life in a million dollars." ("Merely an illustration," said John Starkweather.) "You have it where you can put it in the bank and take it out again, or you can give it form in houses, yachts, and other things. Now twenty years of my life—to me—is worth more than a million dollars. I simply can't afford to sell it for that. I prefer to invest it, as somebody or other has said, unearned in-life. I've always had a liking for intangible properties."

"See here," said John Starkweather, "you are taking a narrow view of life. You are making your own pleasure the only standard. Shouldn't a man make the most of the talents given him? Hasn't he a duty to society?"

"Now you are shifting your ground," I said, "from the question of personal satisfaction to that of duty. That concerns me, too. Let me ask you: Isn't it important to society that this piece of earth be plowed and cultivated?"

"Yes, but—"

"Isn't it honest and useful work?"

"Of course."

"Isn't it important that it shall not only be done, but well done?"

"Certainly."

"It takes all there is in a good man," I said, "to be a good farmer."

"But the point is," he argued, "might not the same faculties applied to other things yield better and bigger results?"

"That is a problem, of course," I said. "I tried money-making once—in a city—and I was unsuccessful and unhappy; here I am both successful and happy. I suppose I was one of the young men who did the work while some millionaire drew the dividends." (I was cutting close, and I didn't venture to look at him). "No doubt he had his houses and yachts and went to Europe when he liked. I know I lived upstairs—back—where there wasn't a tree to be seen, or a spear of green grass, or a hill, or a brook: only smoke and chimneys and littered roofs. Lord be thanked for my escape! Sometimes I think that success has formed a silent conspiracy against youth. Success holds up a single glittering apple and bids youth strip and run for it; and youth runs and success still holds the apple."

John Starkweather said nothing.

"Yes," I said, "there are duties. We realize, we farmers, that we must produce more than we ourselves can eat or wear or burn. We realize that we are the foundation: we connect human life with the earth. We dig and plant and produce, and having eaten at the first table ourselves, we pass what is left to the bankers and millionaires. Did you, ever think, stranger, that most of the wars of the world have been fought for the control of this farmer's second table? Have you thought that the surplus of wheat and corn and cotton is what the railroads are struggling to carry? Upon our surplus run all the factories and mills; a little of it gathered in cash makes a millionaire. But we farmers, we sit back comfortably after dinner, and joke with our wives and play with our babies, and let all the rest of you fight for the crumbs that fall from our abundant tables. If once we really cared and got up and shook ourselves, and said to the hired girl: 'Here, child, don't waste the crusts: gather 'em up and to-morrow we'll have a cottage pudding.' where in the world would all the millionaires be?"

"You're making a strong case," laughed John Starkweather.

"Strong!" I said. "It is simply wonderful what a leverage upon society a few acres of land, a cow, a pig or two, and a span of horses gives a man. I'm ridiculously independent. I'd be the hardest sort of a man to dislodge or crush. I tell you, my friend, a farmer is like an oak, his roots strike deep in the soil, he draws a sufficiency of food from the earth itself, he breathes the free air around him, his thirst is quenched by heaven itself—and there's no tax on sunshine."

I paused for very lack of breath. John Starkweather was laughing.

"When you commiserate me, there-

fore" ("I'm sure I shall never do it again," said John Starkweather)—"when you commiserate me, therefore, and advise me to rise, you must give me really good reasons for changing my occupation and becoming a millionaire. You must prove to me that I can be more independent, more honest, more useful as a millionaire, and that I shall have better and truer friends!"

John Starkweather looked around at me (I knew I had been absurdly eager and I was rather ashamed of myself) and put his hand on my knee (he has a wonderfully fine eye!).

"I don't believe," he said, "you'd have any truer friends."

"Anyway," I said repentantly, "I'll admit that millionaires have their place—at present I wouldn't do entirely away with them, though I do think they'd enjoy farming better. And if I were to select a millionaire for all the best things I know, I should certainly choose you, Mr. Starkweather."

He jumped up.

"You know who I am?" he asked.

I nodded.

"And you knew all the time?"

I nodded.

"Well, you're a good one!"

We both laughed and fell to talking with the greatest friendliness. I led him down my garden to show him my prize pie-plant, of which I am enormously proud, and I pulled for him some of the finest stalks I could find.

"Take it home," I said, "it makes the best pies of any pie-plant in this country."

He took it under his arm.

"I want you to come over and see me the first chance you get," he said. "I'm going to prove to you by physical demonstration that it's better sport to be a millionaire than a farmer—not that I am a millionaire: I'm only accepting the reputation you give me."

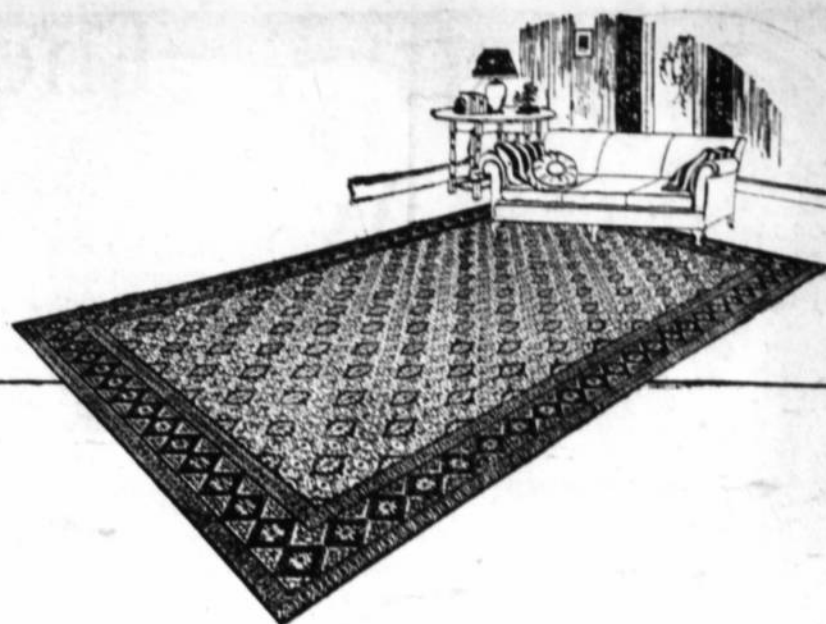
So I walked with him down to the lane.

"Let me know when you grease up again," he said, "and I'll come over."

So we shook hands: and he set off sturdily down the road with the pie-plant leaves waving cheerfully over his shoulder.

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Dominion Linoleum Rugs are highly sanitary and germicidal; waterproof and stainproof. Nowhere will you find more practical combinations of beauty and economy. They are made in sizes to fit any room.

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is ideal for covering the whole floor, without seam or crack. It has all the features that make Dominion Linoleum Rugs so popular. Both products are easy to lay and pleasing to walk on. Let your dealer show you Dominion Linoleum and Dominion Linoleum Rugs for every room. Their beautiful patterns and moderate prices will surprise you.



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Quaker Flour is rigidly tested once every hour during the milling process. A sample of each day's milling is baked in our bakeshop before the flour can leave the mill. That is why in using Quaker Flour, you are *always* sure of getting the finest loaves of bread—the flakiest pastry—the lightest cakes—EVERY TIME.

Every sack of Quaker Flour is sold under our unqualified guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your dealer will give you your money back without question. The next time you buy flour, get Quaker. A single trial will convince you that it is the flour you will like to use.

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Always the Same—Always the Best

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W221

The Countrywoman

Keeping Touch

WHEN David Lloyd George spoke in the city of Winnipeg, no building could be found which was large enough to accommodate the crowd of people who were anxious to hear him. Thousands of people were disappointed in not being able to get tickets to the lecture. But even if they were not able to gain admission to the building in which the noted Englishman spoke, they were able to hear the message he had to deliver by the help of that most wonderful invention of our day—the radio.

Literally, thousands of people who were unable to attend the meeting held in a Winnipeg rink, heard Lloyd George's voice delivering the message he brought to Canada. They heard it while they sat, some in their own homes, others in concert halls or churches scattered over the city and throughout the country.

This wonderful feat was not possible a few years ago, and even yet we can hardly realize the significance of it. We can hardly appreciate the possibilities which lie in the radio as its use continues to develop. It will mean more to outlying districts than any other invention of our day. It will bring the country closer to the city and rural people in their homes, many miles from the city will be able to enjoy some of the best lectures and concerts which the city can secure. By its help country people will be able to keep in touch with important news. They will, as someone has rather aptly put it, "be able to keep their fingers on the pulse of events."

Making Side-Lines Profitable

Farming is a business which lends itself to the development of a greater number of side lines than almost any other business undertaking. Quite frequently the farm woman takes upon herself the task of carrying on some special undertaking. It may be that she takes full charge of the poultry flock, that she handles and markets the dairy products, goes in for fruit growing or for bees, grows and sells garden stuff, or does any one of a number of things so as to add to the family income. Often she does it from necessity urged on by the desire to have greater comforts in the home for her family, to assist in financing the education of her children or to be able to afford little personal comforts in the way of better books, music or clothes for herself or for the other members of the family. Sometimes she gardens or works among the poultry flock just from the love of having a hobby outside of the regular routine of housework. But no matter what her reason for starting such a project, once she has commenced it her business sense is aroused and she wants to make it a financial success.

Farm women these days are taking an increasingly keen interest not only in raising different farm products, but also in marketing them. They want to know something about the factors that influence the price on the market, they want to know something of grading and what standard of quality is necessary so as to demand the best price going, they want to know something of the methods by which their goods are handled from the time they leave the farm until they reach the consumers in the towns and cities. This interest is one of the hopeful signs for the future, because only by business-like methods will either the farm woman or man make any progress towards getting an adequate reward for their hard work.

It has just been announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway that a farm woman, Mrs. G. H. Williams, has been ap-

pointed to their agricultural staff for the purpose of lending greater assistance to farm women in their problem of getting greater returns out of the farm produce they sell, and with the matter of putting their product on the market in the manner which commands the best price available. Mrs. Williams has specialized in a number of side lines on her home farm and has met with splendid success. She is a strong advocate of business-like methods and co-operative effort. She attributes part of her success to the fact that she has studied very carefully the literature sent out by colleges and departments of agriculture. She has spent considerable time to the study of market conditions, finding out what the wholesalers and retailers demand in the products they buy.

Mrs. Williams will be at the service of the people living along the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the three prairie provinces. The appointment of a woman for this kind of work shows a growing realization of the value of women's work on the farm. We wish the new department of railway service every success.

Selling Health to the Public

According to doctors who speak with authority, the span of human life has been considerably lengthened through the findings of science. Besides the medical profession and public health agencies, life insurance companies have made good use of the discoveries of research workers. Until recent years, these organizations took little interest in the health of policy-holders after the initial physical examination had been passed. However, some of the most aggressive firms have come to the conclusion that it actually pays to sell health as well as a policy. To do this they took the findings of scientists and applied them in various ways.

Some companies provide a free medical examination each year for people insured above a certain sum. This is an excellent plan by which the general health is "checked up" and the weak spots in a constitution are discovered. If treated in the early stages many diseases can be cured and several years may be added to the person's life. A regular examination is worth while for every individual, whether insured or not, and is a thing that prevents much unnecessary suffering. From the standpoint of insurance companies it is a paying proposition because they secure a larger number of premiums than was formerly possible. As far as the welfare of the race is concerned, "selling" health in this way is bound to be an important factor in prolonging life and lowering the death-rate.

In addition to providing free medical examinations some firms publish booklets on how to keep well, what foods to eat and how to exercise, believing that long life depends to a large extent upon observing the rules of health. Distribution of pamphlets is not confined to policy-holders alone, but is extended to women's clubs, school teachers and others interested in health work.

Some far-sighted insurance men are not content with lengthening the lives of adults but are seeking to safeguard the health of the coming generation who will probably be the policy-holders of tomorrow. One company in the United States has offered \$25,000 in prizes to the 50 teachers who secure the best results in health work among children during the present school year.

Starting still earlier in life, a certain insurance concern launched a child welfare campaign at Thetford Mines, Quebec. In two years' time the death-rate among infants was reduced more than 50 per cent.

A commission of bacteriologists and sanitarians has been organized and financed by insurance men for the purpose of searching for the cause and prevention of influenza. At the time of the world-wide epidemic of five years ago, insurance companies lost heavily, so they are vitally interested in preventing its recurrence.

Quite apart from the fact that selling health to people is good business, it is an excellent thing for the race as a whole. The net result of these activities promoted by insurance companies will not be apparent immediately, but in the course of the next 25 years there should be definite figures to show how human life has been lengthened and how suffering has been diminished.

Extension Work in Alberta

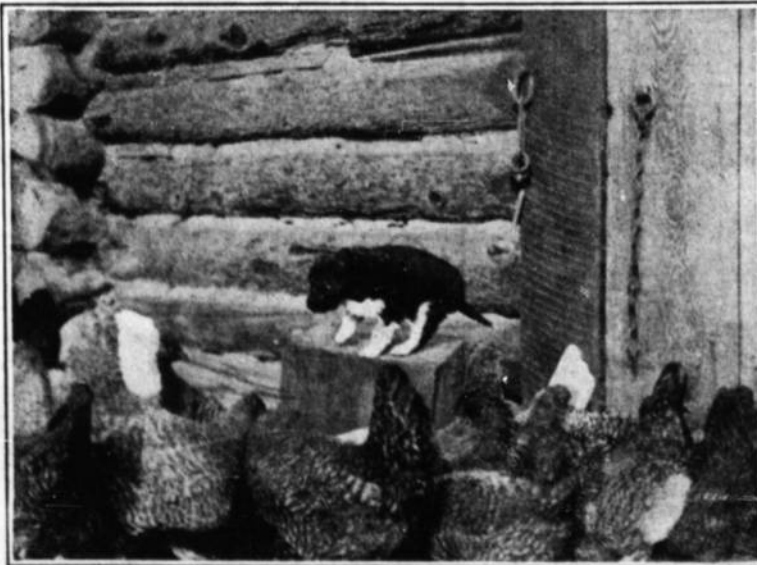
It pays to know what you want and when you want it, especially if it is a service given by the government to the people. The Department of Agriculture in Alberta believes in asking women's organizations what kind of extension work they want put on, and when they would like to have it. Miss Jessie MacMillan, director of women's extension service, has written to organizations telling them if they desire anything in the way of lectures, demonstrations or short courses for 1924, they must send in their application early this fall.

The reason for this move is that each department has to make an estimate of the money it needs to carry on its work for the coming year, and submit it to the government to bring before the legislature at the next session, which will meet during the winter months.

Lecturers and demonstrators, of course, are paid by the government, and local organizations co-operate by securing a good attendance and looking after local arrangements. The local society of women say what subject they would like to have taken up, and what time of the year it is best for the lecturers to come.

We know from experience just how valuable these courses and lectures are to the woman in the home who daily confronts problems in properly caring for her family, and getting her work done. We also know that the government gives this service at considerable cost. Women will help greatly in the development of this work if they will plan their meetings in advance, and send in their requests for demonstrations early so that the Department of Agriculture may plan its work for the coming year to the best advantage of the women in Alberta.

"When I consider what some books have done for the world, and what they are doing; how they keep up our hope; awake new courage and faith; soothe pain; give ideal life to those whose homes are cold and hard; bind together distant ages and foreign languages; create new works of beauty; bring down truths from heaven—I give thanks for this gift, and pray God we may all use it aright and abuse it never."
James Freeman Clarke



(Photo sent by Mrs. F. Adler, Upper Hat Creek, B.C.)
Now, what can a poor dog do? Won't someone please say "Shoo!"?

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HOSECRAFT HOSIERY
for men and women—
The New Line
Snug, Trim, Smart, Neat
Wear well, Last well, Economical
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Child's Best Laxative is
"California Fig Syrup"



Hurry, Mother! Even a bilious, constipated, feverish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California," or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

BUNIONS
PEDODYNE, the marvelous new solvent, banishes Bunions. The pain stops almost instantly. The bump vanishes as though by magic. THEN YOU WILL HAVE SHAPELY FEET.
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I want you to have relief from Bunions. I want you to know the pleasure of foot comfort. I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Solvent to try. Simply write and say, "I want to try PEDODYNE." Address—Dept. L-692 KAY LABORATORIES, 186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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COWAN'S INSTANT COCOA

NO BOILING

MADE IN A MINUTE

Why Europe is Sick

Continued from Page 7

amended at the request of Great Britain on June 7. This placed the total of reparations at about \$7,000,000,000, provided for payment by means of an international loan and asked for an impartial international conference to determine Germany's capacity to pay. Outside of France the offer was looked upon as promising a way out of the tangle created by the occupation of the Ruhr, and in August the British government issued the note to France in which the occupation was declared to be illegal, in any case an impossible method of enforcing payments by Germany, and endorsing the plan suggested by Mr. Hughes, and accepted by Germany, of an impartial international conference. The French government stood firm and it looked as though the entente was in danger of dissolution. The British government marked time but the publication of correspondence with the United States two weeks ago indicated that the Imperial Conference which opened on October 1, had discussed the matter, for Lord Curzon "in the name of the whole British Empire as represented at the Imperial Conference," invited the government of the United States and other governments to an international conference to advise with regard to the whole reparations question. At this time of writing all have accepted, but France has made reservations which may prove a barrier to the calling of the conference.

What Germany has Paid

That such a conference is necessary can be seen in the obscurity in which the actual reparation finances is wrapped. There is an unfortunate impression abroad that Germany has not paid any substantial amount. This is not correct. According to figures made public by the Reparations Commission Germany had paid at the end of January last approximately \$2,000,000,000. The official German figures are much higher, and show payments totalling between \$11,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000. The discrepancy is due to several causes. The figures of the Reparations Commission are admittedly incomplete, they are tentative only. There is also a difference in the valuation of property items, the German valuation being much higher than that of the commission. Again, the Reparations Commission is concerned only with payments on account of reparations proper; the German figures include all payments made under the treaty which may be credited to reparations. There is grave need for a clearing up of the standing of reparation payments to date.

The Increase in Debts

While reparation requirements are not the sole cause of the trouble in Europe, they constitute easily the major cause. The changes made by the peace treaty have themselves created trouble, and trouble of a kind that is likely to persist long after the reparations business has been settled. They have accentuated and hardened sectionalism and the narrow nationalism which is the greatest curse of Europe. Time may bring forth the remedy for those troubles; the economic distress must be dealt with now. With the exception of Great Britain not a nation in Europe is balancing its budget. All are deeply immersed in debt. Compared with 1913 the national debt of Great Britain has increased ten-fold; that of France ten-fold; that of Italy seven-fold, that of Belgium five-fold, while even of the neutral nations the national debts are above twice the pre-war figure. Expenditure on war machinery has also increased. Estimated on a gold basis European nations show the following increases in such expenditure comparing 1922 with 1913: Holland 128 per cent.; Belgium 171 per cent.; Sweden 92 per cent.; Great Britain 76 per cent.; Denmark 76 per cent.; France 32 per cent.; Norway 23 per cent. Italy alone shows a decrease, her expenditure being 31 per cent. below that of 1913. It may also be mentioned that of the \$2,000,000,000 credited Germany by the Reparations Commission, \$612,000,000 has been spent on the allied armies of occupation. The balancing of their budgets is the supreme question before the

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We are loaded up with high-grade Organs taken in exchange when selling our Pianos, and for quick cash sale offer

High-Back Organs **\$35⁰⁰** Piano-Case Organs **\$50⁰⁰**



These would cost in the regular way from \$150 to \$200. Pay cash, or at least half cash, and the organ selected will be boxed and shipped to you at once.

All have been thoroughly overhauled by our own expert workmen and carry our guarantee. If not as represented, ship back to us and money will be refunded.

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Roman Meal? I should say so! I never refuse Roman Meal. Its delicious and keeps me happy, peppy and fit.



Keeps the family fit

103

governments of Europe, and this can only be accomplished with the restoration of order and security, and order and security are primarily dependent upon settlement of the reparations question.

Why Conference is Needed

If by some magic means all the immense load of debt which Europe has accumulated during the last few years could be wiped out, and in addition a real League of Nations made it possible to effect drastic reductions in expenditure on war machinery, economic prosperity would come back with leaps and bounds. For it should be remembered that with the exception of a small part of Europe the nations possess all the economic machinery they possessed before the war. The land is there, the factories and workshops and all the facilities of manufacture, trade and commerce. The

productive capacity of the nations is as adequate today as before the war. All that is needed is the universal recognition of the stubborn economic facts of the situation and universal co-operation to get things into shape again for the service of humanity. There is need for enlightenment of the public on the whole question, and for frankness among the governments. A conference is a step in the right direction. If out of a conference there does not arise a new international conscience and a genuine desire to lift Europe out of the abyss the end will be the complete submergence of European civilization.

"Never to tire; never to grow cold; to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower, and the opening heart; to hope always, like God; to love always—this is Duty!"
—Amiel.

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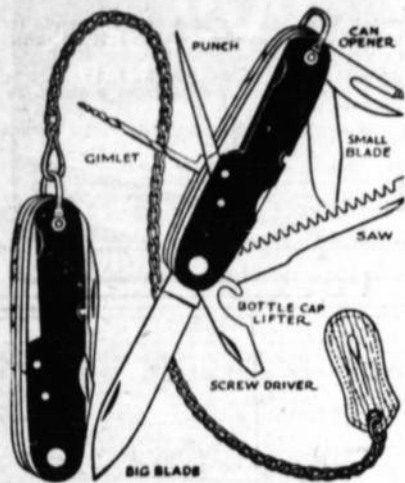
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The finest French-brass and Ebonite case, with two blades of the keenest-tempered steel. Gimlet, Punch, Saw, Jar and Can-opener, Screw-driver, Bottle-cap lifter, and a fine, strong, Clevis Belt Chain and leather fastener. Given for selling only \$4.00 worth of our beautifully-designed and colored Christmas Folders and Booklets at 5c and 10c each; special assortments of 26 Christmas Tags, Seals, Gift Cards, etc., at 10c a package.—The Gold Medal People, Limited, Dept. G.G. 22X, 545 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

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You can win this guaranteed flashlight, complete with bulb and battery, by selling \$3.00 worth of our Christmas and New Year Cards and Folders at 10 cents a package. Send for the goods now.

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All Free!

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's the dandiest school outfit ever offered. Look at the articles over. First the fine printing outfit with ink pad, tweezers, type-holder and 3 sets of type, then 20-page memo pads, high-grade combination red and blue pencil, safety pocket clip for pen or pencil, imported fountain pen and filler, ink tablets to make 5 bottles of ink, 6 blotters, 7 fine wax crayons, an artist's eraser, big pencil-box, 6 dandy pencils, 105 colored transfers, 12 rubber bands, a 12-inch ruler and splendid big school case with brass

trimmings. You can't beat that for a complete outfit and IT'S ALL YOURS! Just your name and address on a post card will bring you FREE a 25c bottle of "Floralyn Bouquet," the delightfully fragrant new perfume we are introducing, and with it just 20 bottles to sell among your friends at only 25c each. Open your sample and let everybody take a whiff of "Floralyn." They'll like it so much that everyone will buy a bottle or two at once. It's no trouble at all to sell. When sold return our money, only \$5.00, and we will promptly send you, all charges prepaid, the whole outfit, every piece as shown and described above. You take no risk as we take back all unsold goods and handsomely reward you for what you do sell. Write today to: 3K Goodwynne Co., Dept. B 26, Toronto, Ont.

PUZZLE Find Santa Claus



First 4 Prizes each a Wrist Watch
50 Prizes of each a Fountain Pen
1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so just mark Santa Claus with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO., Dept. M, Waterford, Ont.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide.

Winners of Prize Contest

The following are the winners in the Doo Dad prize story contest announced in The Guide of October 3. A total of 450 letters were submitted, a very large number of which show considerable ability on the part of the boys and girls who wrote them:

- 1st Prize—Flora Roy, Windthorst, Sask.
- 2nd Prize—Robert W. C. Dalton, Oakhurst, Man.
- 3rd Prize—Grace Kines, Neepawa, Man.
- Honorable Mention—Clarence Legg, Simpson, Sask.; Orlen Fisher, Pangman, Sask.; Floyd M. Hammet, Glenavon, Sask.; Gertie Dobbins, Melita, Man.; Beatrice Oatway, Green Ridge, Man.; Jean Turnbull, Binscarth, Man.; Irene Copping, Sawyer, Sask.; Jas. A. Norrie, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Ina Sutherland, Brithdir, Sask.; Marion Stewart, Eldersley, Sask.

Quite an Order

Customer: "I want one of your mousetraps, and hurry up, please. I want to catch a train."

Salesman: "I'm sorry, madam, but our mousetraps won't catch anything that big."



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REAL SLEEPING BEAUTY DOLL & LOVELY WICKER CARRIAGE

GIRLS—You can get and lovely this beautiful doll tired carriage without spend ing a cent. Doll is over 12 inches high and is fully dressed from her pretty hat to her shoes and stockings. She is really beautiful with her lovely hair, real sleeping eyes and she even has cute little teeth. You can have her with straw hat, and pretty lay dress as you see her a ova or with a nice red hat and coat to match. You'll be proud to own such a big beautiful doll. The carriage is the prettiest you have ever seen. It is real wicker enameled in beautiful French grey. It has big strong springs and the wheels are steel with fine rubber tires. In addition it has the beautiful wicker hood, just like a real baby carriage. You can move it any way you like. Send your name and address today and get post paid just 25 handsome packages of "Dewkist Bouquet" the lovely new perfume to sell at only 10c. Everybody buys this delightful perfume. Many take two or three packages. It's no trouble to sell "Dewkist Bouquet." Return our \$3.50 when you've sold them and we will send your beautiful doll at once all charges paid and the handsome doll carriage is yours too if you will show your lovely prize to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine prizes like you did. Address Dewkist Perfume Co., Dept. C 26 Toronto, Ont.

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



A real self-filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. We will give you this pen FREE, if you will sell only \$3.00 worth of our Christmas and New Year Cards at 10 cents a package. This won't take you long, and then the pen is yours. Send today and get an early start.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

NICHOLAS NUTT'S NURSERY

In winter time, the little Doo Dads must have warm shoes and woolen stockings. They must have warm sweaters and mittens and fur coats. They should have flour in the bin, potatoes in the cellar and coal in the basement. All these things the little Doo Dads should have, when winter comes, and they cost much money. Then there is Tiny, the pet elephant, to feed. So Nicholas Nutt is very, very busy earning money. Sometimes the little Doo Dads pay him very well and sometimes they do not. Nicholas talked it over with Tiny and they decided to establish a nursery, and they did. While the Doo Dad mothers were doing their baking or going to the Aid Society, Nicholas and Tiny would take the babes and entertain them for three cents an hour. On each side of Tiny's back were little pouches and the little Doo Dad babies would ride as comfortably as could be, and they thought it great fun. Some little Doo Dad babies had wagons and Nicholas would tie the wagon to Tiny's tail, and the next wagon to that wagon, and the next wagon to that wagon, and the little Doo Dad babies thought it was fine. Then Nicholas put two tiny Doo Dads in the baby buggy and Tiny pushed it with his trunk. My! what a procession! As they cross the street, Flannelfeet makes sure that no cross traffic interferes, and there is Old Doc Sawbones in his shiny new automobile and having to wait. But Doc Sawbones doesn't care. He is very much pleased, for he thinks it very good for the little Doo Dad babies to be out. Nicholas was never more proud in his life. And well he may be. The little Doo Dad mother in the window has a baby for Nicholas. Now, where do you suppose he will put it? Nicholas will have to watch them closely or the mothers won't let him take the babies out any more, and he will have to find some other way to earn money to buy his coal. Old Man Grouch is opposed to Nicholas taking the babies out for an airing. He would be—the old crab.



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FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

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FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, BY ESCANA Champion and Brownale Monarch; 40 Oxford-Down ewes, 25 bucks; 30 Yorkshires, both sexes, breeding age. All first-class stuff at moderate prices. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone Carman exchange. 44-1

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SHORTHORN - AYRSHIRE - HOLSTEIN. A number of exceptionally good young bulls being offered. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

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RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES," to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

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SELLING—TWO GOOD REGISTERED ANGUS cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again to Elm Park Radium, second prize junior yearling bull at Toronto, 1921; also one good yearling heifer. \$300 takes the lot; herd on the accredited list. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 45-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, SIX years, suitable any herd. Registered April Berkshire boars, \$20, papers free. R. Curran & Sons, Dominion City, Man. 45-3

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, FEMALES, OF all ages, tuberculin tested. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 45-2

Shorthorns

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALF, eight months; five young cows, red and roans, in calf and with calf at foot. Must be sold by December 1st. Cheap for cash. James Lind, Lampman, Sask. 44-3

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT- horns, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped by express. Prices low. Testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 45-5

MUST SELL AT ONCE—SIX REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, two months to four years, \$25 to \$75. W. L. Brandon, Froblisher, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—EIGHT PURE-BRED FEMALE Shorthorns, five cows, one yearling, two calves. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 45-5

SELLING—MY HERD OF ACCREDITED Shorthorns, cheap for cash. Box 15, Davlin, Sask. 41-5

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SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calves, aged six, three and one month, from heavy producing dams. C. L. Wilson, Springdale Farm, Sibbald, Alta. 44-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONE TO 14 months, from heavy milkers, \$55 to \$80, express paid. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask. 45-3

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SELLING—PEDIGREED HEREFORD BULL, three years old, good stock getter, weight 1,600, \$75. A. Rumpel, Balgonie, Sask. 44-2

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SELLING—HAY, FIRST QUALITY SLOUGH, \$9.00 per ton f.o.b. Gust Daas, Bromhead, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—400 TONS GOOD HAY, SAM Quail, Battleford, Sask. 43-4

SWINE—Various

YORKSHIRES - TAMWORTHS - BERKSHIRES. Young stock. Bred sows. Boars of breeding age. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, 11 cents pound, all sizes, pedigrees included. Nicholas Kizchuk, Makinak, Man. 42-5

SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, ready for service. Otto Mills, High Tor, Sask. 43-6

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SELLING—YORKSHIRE SOWS, EIGHT weeks, from select, mature parents, \$10. Papers and crated. Ste. Rose. M. D. Brittain, Elkdale, Man. 44-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL LITTER, \$30 each, papers included. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Gieselman, Humboldt, Sask. 44-3

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SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, \$30 each, eight weeks old; pigs, \$10 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 45-6

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH farrow, \$25 and \$30, registration included. John Miller, Francis, Sask. 45-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR SERVICE, \$25. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 44-4

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PURE-BRED SELECT BACON TYPE BERK- shire boars, 75 to 150 pounds, \$20 to \$30. For information, write Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 45-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, April farrow. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL farrow, \$30, papers included. W. L. McCordick, Rutland, Sask. 45-5

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, FAR- rowed March 10th. Russell M. Sharp, Edrans, Man. 45-5

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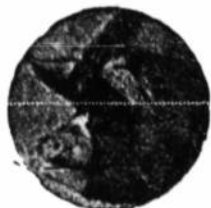
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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SELLING—REGISTERED PRIZE-WINNING Hampshire spring boars, \$25; sows, \$20. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumus, Man. 44-3

SELLING—BIG BACON TYPE HAMPSHIRE boars, fit for service, \$25 each, with papers and crate. B. H. Cawthra, Ernfold, Sask. 42-4

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE—TWO BOARS, four girls, six months old, \$20 each, with papers. P. L. Berger, Margo, Sask. 45-3

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, LONG type, serviceable. T. G. Hamilton, Box 33, Daysland, Alta. 45-3

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SELLING—PAIR OF WATER SPANIEL PUPS, 15 dollars. C. W. Murray, Rokeby, Sask. 45-3

AIRDALE PUPPIES, FEMALES, \$5.00, GEO. A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606, Winnipeg.

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

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SELLING—30 ROLLER CANARIES, SINGERS, \$5.00; hens, \$1.50; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00, utility strain; Mammoth Bronze gobblers, \$5.00. Mrs. J. E. Shillington, Lauder, Man. 43-4

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SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY hatched, about 16 pounds, \$5.50; hens, \$4.50. University strain Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Two for \$3.50. Sybil Protheroe, Grand View, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED POULTRY—TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$4.00; geese, \$5.00. Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. All good birds, for November only. Mrs. Innes, Box 221, Milestone, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROUEN DUCKS, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50, any number. Also guinea fowl, \$3.50 a pair, any number. Mrs. F. J. Gieskieng, Brownlee, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE gobblers, May hatch, off 35-lb. year-old tom, prize-winning stock, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Elmo Scott, Cupar, Sask. 45-3

TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; GANDERS, \$6.00; large, dark ducks, \$2.50; large Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; three Hamburg roosters, \$2.00 each. Mrs. O. McPherson, Gainsboro, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER sex, \$4.00; pure-bred Mammoth Pekin ducks, either sex, \$1.50. Mrs. J. D. Kidd, Nokomis, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, fine, vigorous birds, not related; hens, \$3.00; toms, \$7.00; trio, taken by November 20, \$15. Mrs. E. G. Gordon, Iron Springs, Alta. 43-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, May hatch, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. Also pure-bred Toulouse geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. A. M. Pilson, Portneuve, Sask. 44-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, young hens, \$2.50; toms, \$3.50; hens, one year old, \$3.50; toms, \$4.50. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Man. 44-5

SELLING—BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; HENS, \$4.00; large Mammoth Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. All birds from my prize winners. James Baggett, Hinton, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 8 TO 20 pounds, at five months, \$10; hens, \$7.00, until December killing. Mrs. Wm. Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 44-4

SELLING—PURE-BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-pound tom, May hatched, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. R. H. James, Ogilvie, Man. 44-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED, PRIZE-WINNING Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; turkeys, \$5.00. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumus, Man. 44-3

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MAY HATCHED, PURE-BRED BRONZE TUR- key gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; two-year-old tom, \$7.00. Peter Frosted, Kineaid, Sask. 45-3

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SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. A. Gorrell, Crystal City, Man. 45-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Mackenzie Bleum, Findlater, Sask. 45-2

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See also General Miscellaneous

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RHUBARB ROOTS FOR SALE—BEST TRANS- planted in fall, \$3.00 for 25 roots, \$9.00 per 100, postpaid. S. Gjelten, Tribune, Sask. 42-3

TOBACCO

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 40-6

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quesnel, Perfume Italy, \$3.50; cigars, tobaccos and cigar-ettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 43-13

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

AUTO AND TRACTOR OWNERS

MAGNETO REPAIRING OUR SPECIALTY If you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magnets, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.
Official Bosch Service Station
168 BANNATYNE AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG

USED AND NEW MAGNETS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, BRAND new motor; Moody separator, rotary knife feeder. Both in fine condition. Real snap at \$900, half cash. Wm. Petzel, Glenavon, Sask. 44-2

EMERSON AA 12-20 TRACTOR AND THREE- furrow plow, \$385. Cockshutt 40-18 tractor disc, new, \$80 cash. Mrs. E. M. Van Shaater, Duchess, Alta. 44-3

SELLING—IMPERIAL EIGHT-H.P. KEROSENE engine, eight-inch crusher, 50 foot good belt, wood-sawing attachment, two saws. Good condition, \$250. Walter Johnson, Carman, Man.

FANNING MILLS—REPAIRS—SCREENS, WIRE cloth, zinc gages to separate oats from wheat. Incubator supplies. Thermometers. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

WILL TRADE FOR STEAM RIG, MEDIUM SIZE oil threshing and plowing outfit, with or without plows. Box 12, Friedenstal, Alta. 44-5

FOR SALE—HORSE-POWER ADMIRAL HAY press, only used one fall. Edward Ferch, Kipling, Sask. 43-3

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, Sask. Cylinder reborring. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 41-9

WANTED—OIL TRACTOR FOR BELT WORK, about 45-h.p. What offers? E. T. Cornell, Lavallo, Ont.

SELLING—B-L-K FOUR-COW MILKER, \$275, perfect condition, complete, for 24 stalls, cost \$625. Box 119, Wainwright, Alta. 45-2

WANTED—HAY BAILER, IN GOOD RUNNING order. Cash. E. R. Woepel, Liberty, Sask.

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY—WITH free use of the land for one year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's amazing new offer Western Canada can now be purchased on the price cash; no further payment till end of second year; balance payable in 34 years with interest at together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian sources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange grove and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 240

SECTION FARM—WELL LOCATED; DEEP wells, all fields fenced; fine farm, cedar posts, suitable for grain and mixed farming; close to school, church; good buildings; Canadian settlement, prosperous district. F. C. Bray, Guernsey, Sask. 42-3

\$3.50 AN ACRE WILL SECURE YOU HALF- section, 100 acres summerfallow, nice four-roomed house, hip roof barn, 12 cows, eight horses, harness, implements and furniture, feed, seed. Price, \$4.50. W. Cannan, Macklin, Sask. Come now. 42-3

SACRIFICE—CHOICE QUARTER-SECTION, 145 broken, 85 new land; school quarter mile, town seven. Would accept house. 35 Venn, Sask. 43-4

GOOD DAIRY PROPOSITION—80 ACRES, adjoining town. Easy terms. Box 210 Nokre, Sask. 43-3

WE HAVE BUYERS FOR SEVERAL FAIR priced farms and ranches. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 43-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 43-3

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 41-5

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS— Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNew, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 41-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 41-5

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY

"The Sweetheart of the Flower." (Packed 40 lbs. to the crate in 5-lb., 10-lb., 30-lb. or 60-lb. tins). On 120-lb. Orders, f.o.b. Mount Forest, Ont., Choice Clover, 14c lb., Amber Honey, 12c lb.; Buckwheat Honey, 10c lb. On 120-lb. Orders, freight prepaid to your nearest station, Choice Clover, Manitoba, \$10.20 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber, Manitoba, \$9.00 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta and B.C., \$9.60. Buckwheat, Manitoba, \$7.80 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$8.00 per crate; Alberta and B.C., \$8.40. 25c brings 3-oz. sample. Discount on larger orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—WILL DELIVER two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Amber honey, delivered, Manitoba, 14½; Saskatchewan, 15; Alberta-B.C., 15½ cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat delivered Manitoba, 12; Saskatchewan, 12½; Alberta-B.C., 13 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 44-1

MCLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NO. 1 PURE white clover, direct from producer; \$7.50 cash crate of six 10-lb. pails f.o.b. Toronto; buckwheat, \$5.80 crate of six 10-lb. pails; also guaranteed pure maple syrup, \$12 cash crate of six-gal., about 80-lb. f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto. 43-4

PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, \$7.80 FOR 60-pound crate; Dandelion, \$6.00 for 60 pounds. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt shipment. C. C. Crosskill, Clarksburg, Ont. 41-6

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and ten pound pails, \$7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. McDuck, 44-9

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY—SIX TEN-POUND, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.00. Get quantity discounts or delivered prices payable on arrival. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont. 43-3

SELLING—PURE HONEY, SIX TEN POUND pails, \$9.50. Maison St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 44-4

SIX TEN, OR TWELVE FIVE-POUND PAILS clover honey, \$9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-11

CLOVER HONEY, 12 FIVE-POUND PAILS, \$7.80. D. J. Davidson, Heathcote, Ont.

BABY OUTFITS

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY. order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-11

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

XMAS TREES—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL for churches, homes, schools, round bushy trees, four feet, 95 cents; five to six feet, \$1.25; seven feet, \$1.95; eight to nine feet, \$2.40; 11 feet, \$4.30. cones, for decorating, 95 cents box. With each order received in November, will send buyers selling with branches free. Big money to be had selling our trees. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

MEN'S ALL WOOL HOME MADE SOX—TWO pairs for \$1.00, postpaid; also men's double hand-made mitts, two pairs for \$1.00, postpaid. State size. The Co-operative Brokerage Co., Orillia, Ont. 45-4

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, GOOD DEMO- cratic or school van. Give all particulars and lowest cash price in first letter. Wm. Schous, St. Bonifas, Sask.

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland. 43-1

WHITEFISH NETS—300 YARDS, 5½ INCH mesh, linen gilling; half 44 meshes deep, rest 22. Complete. Used ten days. W. Wise, Luseland, Sask.

SERVICEABLE PRESENT FOR A MAN—KWIK- edge, genuine shell razor, strap. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$3.00 postpaid. Mutual Sales Co., 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. 44-1

LUMP COAL, CAR LOTS, SUPERIOR QUALITY, clean, smokeless, burns longer. A. McCullough & Sons, Miners and Shippers, Winnipeg. 44-13

FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST IN Canada. Write for our mail order catalogue. Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co., Fredericton, N.B.

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Dolling Up the House

We've just been dolling up the house, refinished every speck; it's now so sleek a careless mouse would fall and break his neck! We've thrown out scads of ancient junk that gathered through the years, decrepid bedsteads, old and punk, with faulty running-gears. We've ditched old cages bought for birds dead twenty years, I know, and burned old magazines in herds, all printed long ago. We've cleaned out closets by the score where rags and shirts collect, and put new knobs on every door where older knobs were wrecked. We've robbed the attic of its sacks, its ancient quilts and ticks, its rocking-chairs with broken backs tied up with string and sticks. We've emptied aged bureau drawers filled up with tangled yarn, and stockings torn by seven wars, not worth a tinker's darn. We ripped up carpets by the ream, kicked out a hundred plants, and loaded down a car and team with worn-out vests and pants. We banished trunks with covers split, with tills all tumbled in, umbrellas writhing in a fit, old shoes, and glass and tin. We've lugged out hats all out of date before the days of Blaine, when ten o'clock was counted late, and booze was sold in Maine. We've had a bonfire going now for nineteen days, at least, the neighbors see it, I'll allow, ten kilometers east. It's been a job, but now it's done, and say, our house today seems brighter than the morning sun, and bigger every way!

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 2, 1923.

WHEAT—Prices have been quite steady this week and the volume of trade fairly large. Hedging sales have been well cared for by big buying of October and November wheat by milling and exporting concerns. Since the agreement reached between the Board of Grain Commissioners and U.S. shipowners has created a better feeling in shipping and exporting circles, and resulted in a sharp decline in freight rates, easterners have bought wheat here for shipment during December and a better enquiry all around has resulted. The November delivery is commanding a substantial premium over wheat for delivery a month later, and present indications point to a continued enquiry for wheat for delivery this month and early next. The offerings of cash wheat continue fairly heavy, and there is sufficient forthcoming every day to assure cash wheat buyers a fairly easy time of it. Some selling of May wheat here by holders was noticeable, but considerable of this has been taken by buyers who had previously been holding cash wheat, and who observe an opportunity of cutting down the cost of holding until spring.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have been steady in both grains, barley showing a slight gain for the week. White oats are practically unchanged. There is a moderate business passing in barley and a good enquiry for all grades. The demand for oats only fair, with the lower grades wanted most.

RYE—Continues dull and without any feature. Fair enquiry for the lower grades of cash rye, but the top grades not wanted.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 inclusive.									
	29	30	31 Nov.	1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct.	96½	96½	97½	97½	98½	98½	96½	104½	
Dec.	93½	93½	94½	93½	93½	94½	93½	99½	
May	98½	98½	99½	99½	99½	99½	98½	...	
Oats—									
Oct.	40	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40	42½	
Dec.	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	
May	41½	41½	42½	41½	42½	42½	41½	...	
Barley—									
Oct.	51	51½	51½	51½	52½	52½	51	52½	
Dec.	50½	50½	51	51	51½	51½	50½	52½	
May	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½	55½	54½	...	
Flax—									
Oct.	201½	201½	200½	201½	203½	206	203½	218½	
Dec.	195½	195½	194½	195	197	197	207	200½	
May	199½	199½	200½	201	202	203½	201½	...	
Rye—									
Oct.	62½	62½	62½	62½	63½	64	62½	77½	
Dec.	63½	63½	63½	63½	64½	64	63½	...	
May	68½	68½	68½	69	69	69	68½	...	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed November 2, as follows: December, 8s 9½d; March, 8s 7½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.52. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December, \$1.19½; March, \$1.17.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers' Limited, report as follows for the week ending November 2, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,612; hogs, 4,571; sheep, 1,209. Last week: Cattle, 12,076; hogs, 3,751; sheep, 1,044.

The exceedingly bad trade of last week has had a tendency to retard shipments and the run this week shows a falling off. Prices are holding about steady except on good to choice feeders, and on these the trade appears to be a little more active, and prices just a shade firmer. There still continues to be a very large percentage of off grade and unfinished cattle coming, these at the present time should be kept off the market as the outlet for them is already congested. Prime butcher steers are bringing from 5c to 5½c; medium to good qualities from 4c to 4½c; common 2½c

to 3c. Prime butcher cows 3c to 3½c; medium cows 2½c to 2¾c. Prime butcher heifers 4c to 4½c; medium 3c to 3½c. Breedy stock heifers, 2½c to 2¾c. Best dehorned feeder steers, 4c to 4½c. Best horned feeders 3c to 3½c. Choice veal calves 5c to 6c; medium 3c to 3½c.

Hog deliveries are becoming heavier on all markets, today's quotations on thick-smooths being 8c with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

Best top lambs are bringing from 10c to 10½c. Top sheep from 5c to 6½c.

Thanksgiving Day, Monday, November 12, 1923, has been declared a holiday by the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, and all trading on this date will be suspended.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers.....\$5.00 to \$5.25
Good to choice steers.....4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers.....3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....3.50 to 4.25
Common feeder steers.....3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers.....3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers.....4.25 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers.....3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers.....3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers.....2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows.....2.00 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows.....1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows......50 to 1.00
Choice springers.....40.00 to 50.00
Common springers.....25.00 to 35.00

WHEAT PRICES									
Oct. 29 to Nov. 3 inclusive.									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6			
Oct. 29	96½	93½	88½	82½	76½	69½			
30	97	94	89	82½	76½	69½			
31	97½	94½	89½	83	77	70			
Nov. 1	97½	94½	89½	83½	77½	70½			
2	98½	95½	90½	83½	77½	70½			
3	98½	95½	90½	84½	78½	71½			
Week Ago	96½	94	88½	82½	76½	69½			
Year Ago	105½	103½	100½	94½	89½	83½			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
October 29 to November 3, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE		
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Oct. 29	66½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	51½	47½	44½	44½	201½	197½	168½	62½
30	67½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	51½	47½	44½	44½	202½	198½	168½	62½
31	68½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	51½	47½	45½	44½	201½	196½	167½	62½
Nov. 1	68½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	51½	47½	45½	45½	201½	197½	168½	62½
2	69½	41½	38½	38½	36½	35½	52½	48½	46½	45½	204	199½	170½	63½
3	69½	41½	38½	38½	37½	35½	52½	48½	46½	46½	207	202	176	64
Week Ago	66½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	51½	47½	44½	43	204	200	170½	62½
Year Ago	73½	46½	40½	40½	37½	34½	52½	48½	41½	41½	221½	214½	170½	77½

HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, \$2.00 TO \$3.00 EACH.
McClary's station heaters, three sizes. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville St., Winnipeg. 41-5

SECRETARIES—WE SUPPLY COAL IN CAR lots. Write for our prices. All grades. Arthur Fuel & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

HOG FENCING WANTED. WRITE W. MOORE. Letellier, Man. 45-2

PRODUCE

Dressed and Live Poultry Wanted

By shipping Dressed Stock you save on express charges and shrinkage. We pay the following prices:

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1.....21c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.18-19c
Fowl, 6 lbs. and over19c
Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs.17c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.15-16c
Ducks, 6 lbs. and over, fat16c
Ducks, 5 to 6 lbs.14-15c
TurkeysHighest Market Price
Underweight PoultryHighest Market Price
Live Poultry 3 cents below above prices
All quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt returns.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Alkins St., Winnipeg

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.16c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.14-15c
Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs.15c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.12c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.9c
Ducks, over 5 lbs.12-13c
Geese, over 12 lbs.13c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.17c
Roosters8c

Four cents above these prices for Dressed Poultry. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry must be dry plucked, bled through the mouth and not drawn. Crates shipped to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

A better class connection enables us to offer you results that satisfy. We guarantee you until date of next Guide issue, live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hens, 5 lbs. and over15c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.12c
Hens, under 4 lbs.9c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over16c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.13c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.11c
Young Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over17c
Fat Geese and Ducks12c

No. 1 Dressed Poultry 4c per lb. above live weight prices. All scalded poultry will be graded No. 2.

Crates prepaid. Write for prices on other varieties. We venture to say that few western dealers have made the many changes we have towards improving the handling of farm supplies.

TRY OUR NEW SERVICE. References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House
THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
Licensed and Bonded
245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

NEW RYE AND BARLEY

We can handle shipments of New RYE and BARLEY to advantage. Write, wire or phone for prices and price prospects.

Send us your Hedging and Investment orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Company
Established 1884
Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG

Ask Your Grocer

for a trial package of

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

H461

If you enjoy green tea you will be satisfied with no other blend. — Try it today.

For **SAFETY, SERVICE** and **RESULTS**

Consign Your Grain to

James Richardson & Sons Limited

ESTABLISHED 1857

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

LOW FARES

OLD COUNTRY

SPECIAL TRAINS

FIRST TRAIN from Winnipeg, Dec. 6, 1923, direct to Ship's side, Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Ausonia" Dec. 9, to Queenstown, Liverpool; S.S. "Doric," Dec. 9, to Belfast, Liverpool.

SECOND TRAIN from Winnipeg, Dec. 11, 1923, direct to Ship's side, Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Pittsburg," Dec. 14, to Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen; S.S. "Canada," Dec. 15, to Glasgow, Liverpool.

SLEEPING CARS from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina and intermediate points, consolidating at Winnipeg for above trains.

Tourist and Travel Bureau

N.W. Cor. Main and Portage
Phone A5891-2
And 667 Main St., Phone A6861

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

**WE
PREPAY
CHARGES
ON
ORDERS
OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

No Announcement ever made to the Farmers of \$35.00 Western Canada has created a greater Sensation than our Remarkable Offer to Prepay Charges on Orders of 35 And Up

HALTER SHANKS

Nine feet long, complete with ring. Made for British cavalry, and are amazing value. Each

25c

**WE
PREPAY
CHARGES
ON
ORDERS
OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

KHAKI CLOTH TROUSERS

Genuine Government Regulation. Wonderful for wear round the farm. You cannot make a mistake. Per pair

\$3.35

Find Room in Your \$35 Order for one of these

HAVERSACKS

Slightly soiled, but remarkable value. Each only

45c

WAGON COVERS

Size, 24 feet square. Made of the highest-grade brown duck, thoroughly waterproof. Can also be used for covering stacks, implements, etc. Each

\$39.00

Manger Chains

45c Each

Made of the best British steel. Secured by us direct from British Government surplus stocks. You cannot make a mistake, at each

45c

HAME STRAPS

Made of best leather. Splendid value at. Each

15c

British Government Two-Piece ALL WOOL

Underwear

\$2.95

Per Suit

No garments to be obtained in Canada today can compare with this British Government Pure Wool Two-Piece Underwear. It is made of the very finest quality long-staple wool, which gives it splendid wearing qualities, and is of such a soft texture that it will not irritate the most sensitive skin. We sell it with our strongest possible endorsement. Give waist measurement. Per

\$2.95

LONG-HEEL ROPES—Made of Italian rope, 10 feet long, with long leather strap and buckle, used for tethering artillery horses.

40c

HEEL ROPES—Five feet long, similar to above, with slightly shorter strap.

25c

British Government Saddle Outfit \$11.35

The extremely moderate price we ask is altogether out of proportion to the very high quality of this Saddle Outfit. We have sold thousands of them, and every customer has been delighted. Your \$35 order will not be complete without one. The saddle alone is honestly worth four times the money. Complete outfit consists of: Genuine all-leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups 4 1/2 lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket. Riding Bridle, with lines and bit. Military Tethering Rope. Mark this for inclusion in your \$35 order. Complete outfit for

\$11.35

FREE—We will give a pair of British Cavalry Jack Spurs FREE to each purchaser of one of these Saddle Outfits.



One of the BIG DRAWBACKS of farming and homestead life in Western Canada in the past has been that the farmer has had to PAY THROUGH THE NOSE for everything he purchased, due to his great distance from existing markets, and also EXCESSIVE FREIGHT AND EXPRESS CHARGES. The new policy inaugurated by John Christie begins a BRIGHTER ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR WESTERN FARMERS. No matter whether you live in the backwoods, "a hundred miles from anywhere," all you have to do is to send us a \$35 ORDER, and you pay JUST THE SAME AMOUNT as if you lived next door to us, as the goods will be delivered to your nearest railway depot ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. You will have NO EXPRESS OR FREIGHT CHARGES TO PAY—simply send us the money for the goods, and we will do the rest. NO OTHER MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN CANADA HAS EVER MADE SUCH A FAR-REACHING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Genuine British Army All-Wool

PULLOVER SWEATERS

Made of finest wool. You'll need one on the farm this fall and winter. Unquestionably a real bargain. Each

\$2.95

**WE
PREPAY
CHARGES
ON
ORDERS
OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

Men's Muni- tion Workers SLIPPERS

Genuine leather, with leather heels. State size. Worth very much more. A boon for tired feet. Per pair

\$1.95

**WE
PREPAY
CHARGES
ON
ORDERS
OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

Be Sure to include in your \$35 Order One of Our

Young Men's SUITS

\$6.95

Sizes 32 to 36 only

The opportunity to get a suit at this price will not last very long, as our supplies are very limited. Don't think because the price is so low, that they are made of shoddy—they're NOT. We guarantee them to be ALL-WOOL TWEEDS AND SERGES, made by the best merchant tailors in the Old Land for the British Government, and worth easily \$30 a suit. Only our tremendous purchasing power enables us to sell them at this price. Our guarantee goes with every suit. Thousands of satisfied customers. State height, weight and chest and waist measurement. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Measure carefully. Be sure to include a suit in your \$35 order. Per suit

\$6.95

Don't Overlook This When You Make Up Your \$35 Order

MARVELLOUS \$22.00 Bedding Bale

One of the first things a farmer's wife wants to see when she comes into our store is this wonderful Bedding Bale, and she never goes away without it. You can order it by mail with every confidence, as it is of best British manufacture and absolutely guaranteed by us. Complete bale consists of:

- 2 British Army All-Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades.
- 2 White Blankets, of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 by 90 ins.
- 2 British-made Cotton Sheets, size 70 by 90 inches.
- 2 Flannelette Blankets, 70 by 90 inches.
- 2 Pillow Cases, 42 by 31 inches.
- Full Size Honeycomb Bedspread, colors, pink or white.

Each outfit sold with our money-back guarantee. Complete Outfit for

\$22.50

HARNESS BRUSHES

That Wear Longer, 25c. Genuine bristles. British Government surplus. Will last twice as long as the kind you have been using. Each

25c

British Officers' Khaki Flannel All-Wool

SHIRT

Two breast pockets, collar attached. Cut on generous lines. No better shirt for farm wear is made. Made of the best khaki all-wool flannel, and shipped to us direct from government stocks. State size of collar. Each

\$2.95

British Government TOWELS

Genuine British Government ADMIRALTY TOWELS—Magnificent quality in white. Turkish design with fringed ends. Size 50 inches by 25 inches. No finer quality on the market at any price. Each

Auto or Driving Robes

Size 60 ins. by 80 ins. Guaranteed all-wool. Beautiful woven colors. Will last for years. Only a fortunate purchase enables us to sell at this price. Each

\$3.95

Genuine British Government ARMY TOWELS—Size 43 inches by 21 inches. In neat striped designs. Super quality. Each

\$3.95

BRITISH ARMY PUTTEES

Made of finest khaki material. Per pair

95c

Men's Pull-over Mitts

ESKIMO BUCKSKIN PULL-OVER MITTS—Specially tanned, elastic wrist. Generous size. Buy these for real comfort and service. Per pair

\$1.25

HOGSKIN PULL-OVER MITTS—Flexible, but very strong, and will give lasting wear. Per pair

95c

RIDING REINS, 50c

Genuine British Government, part-worn, with two brass buckles

50c

Some Real Pipe Bargains

IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR TOBACCO PIPES—Straight or bent stems. Regular 75c line. Our price, Each

30c

FRENCH BRIAR TOBACCO PIPES—Exceptionally well-seasoned, very special quality. Regular \$1.50 line. Our price, each

25c

**WE PREPAY
CHARGES ON
ORDERS OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

50c

British Government Navy Serge

\$1.25 Yard

The thrifty farm housewife will be sure to include some of this serge in the \$35 order, as she will find here a splendid opportunity to save money in clothing for the family. We have only a limited quantity, so order early, and make the garments up during the fall and winter. This serge is 31 inches wide, and is exactly as manufactured for the British Navy. It is made of pure wool, dyed with Indigo dye, and the color is absolutely fast, whether exposed to the sun or washed in soda.

HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN MAKE FROM IT:

- 2 1/2 Yards will make a pair of Men's Trousers, a Woman's Skirt, a Girl's Frock, or a Small Boy's Suit.
- Seven Yards will make a Woman's Coat and Skirt.
- Five Yards will make a Woman's Dress.
- Seven Yards will make a Man's Suit.

Per Yard

PURE WOOL MITTS

Navy color. Made of highest quality wool. Per pair

25c

Genuine British Army Khaki ALL-WOOL GLOVES

Very highest quality. Beautiful soft, warm wool. Per pair

25c

RIDING BRIDLES

British Government surplus stock. Finest quality leather. Each

\$1.75

Genuine British Army ALL-WOOL

CARDIGAN JACKETS

All-wool, beautifully made fall and winter weight. Extra special value. Don't overlook these when sending your \$35 order. Each

\$2.45

New Lines in MEN'S PANTS

IRISH BLUE SERGE PANTS—With belt loops, two side pockets, two hip pockets, watch pocket. Will give hard wear and good satisfaction. All sizes. Per pair

\$3.25

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEED PANTS—Similar to above in style. All sizes. Exceptional value at the very low price of per pair

\$3.95

ENGLISH HERRINGBONE TWEED PANTS—Five pockets, belt loops. Well made and very hard-wearing. All sizes. Per pair

\$2.55

The Original South African Field Boots \$4.90



That \$35 Order will certainly not be complete without a pair of these peerless boots, as they are absolutely ideal for western farm wear. There are MANY IMITATIONS of South African Field Boots on the market, and we could sell you an inferior pair at a much lower price, but we prefer to stock the HIGHEST-GRADE we can buy. You'll find they'll wear four or five times as long and give you real satisfaction. As illustrated, are made of the choicest full Kip Tan Leather, leather-lined throughout, and guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof. They're made for the HARDEST KIND OF WEAR, and in slushy weather, such as we'll doubtless have in the early winter, they're simply invaluable. Note these five points: (1) Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; (2) Stout first all-leather sole; (3) Patent waterproof layer between the two soles; (4) Stout, solid bent outer sole fully damp and waterproof; (5) Double waterproof tongue. State size required. No half sizes. Note stamp on sole; no others genuine. Per pair

\$4.90

High-Grade British Government HORSE BLANKETS \$3.25 EACH

Unquestionably these horse blankets are remarkable value at this price. Genuine British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, with surcingle, brass eyelets. Extraordinary wearing quality. Thousands of repeat orders from satisfied customers. Order now for the fall and winter. Each

\$3.25

Dandy Brushes that Wear Longer

These Dandy Brushes are the best quality you can buy. Our price, only

25c

**WE
PREPAY
CHARGES
ON
ORDERS
OF
\$35.00
AND UP**

British Government Khaki Drill Jackets \$1.75

Made of best Khaki drill. Less than manufacturers' cost. Very hard-wearing. Sizes 33 to 39. State size. Nothing better for the farm. Each

\$1.75

WE PREPAY CHARGES ON ORDERS OF \$35.00 AND UP

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOSE BAGS, 65c

Made of heavy cotton strongly reinforced, with ventilators. Absolutely new. Amazing value at each

65c

WE PREPAY CHARGES ON ORDERS OF \$35.00 AND UP

BRITISH ARMY BRACES

Super-quality for the hardest kind of wear. Per pair

50c

BRACES—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing quality. Per pair

25c



JOHN CHRISTIE
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
LEATHER SUPPLIES
9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

